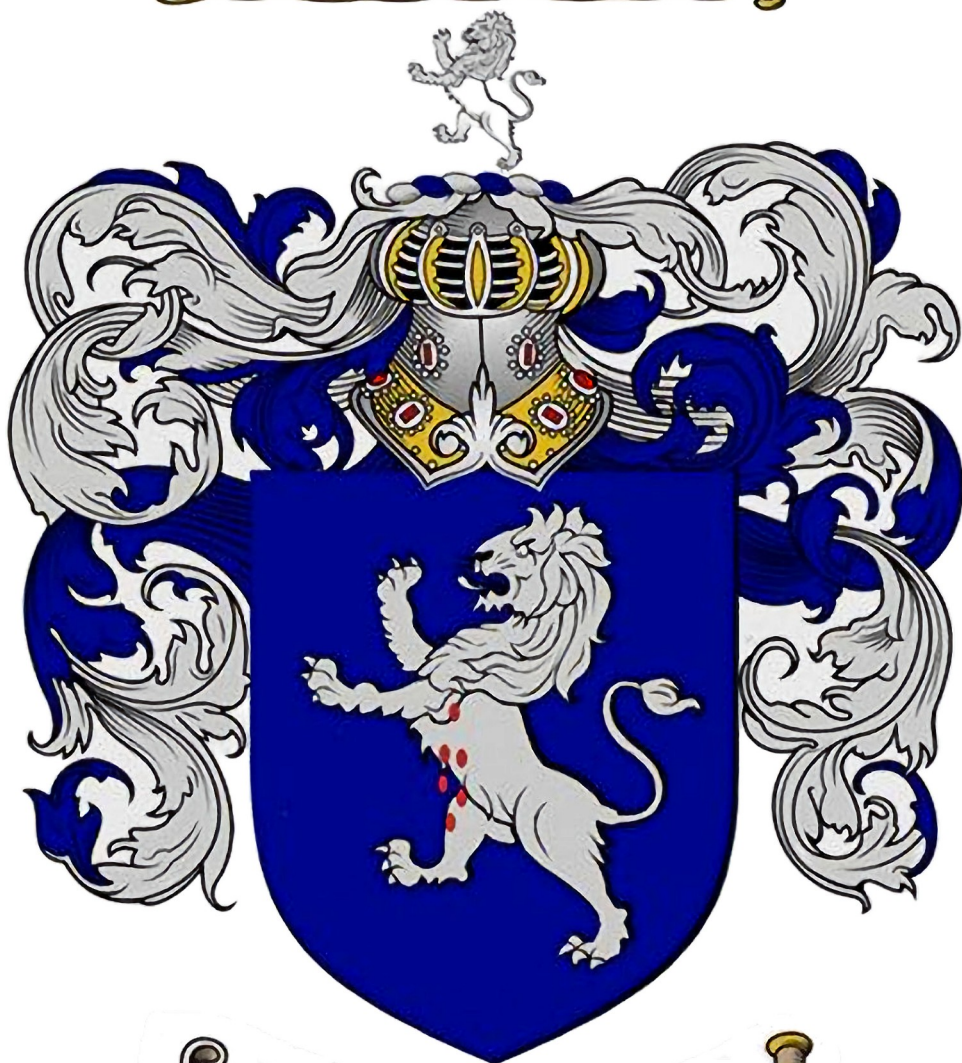


Heb ddub, heb ddim



Jones

This is a biographical work
“In Search Of Jones – My Inheritance”

by Larry W Jones
with images, arrangement

by Larry W Jones

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In Search Of Jones – My Inheritance

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My Welsh uplines before Nicolas (Ap Philip) Jones

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|
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Gwladus Verch Philip (1199-?)

|
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Dyddgu Verch Iorwerth (1050-1124)

|
Page 068 (27th GGF) **Tudor (Tudwal - Ap Einudd) Griffith** (1031-?)
Spouse - ?

|
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Spouse - ?

|
Page 069 (29th GGF) **Aelan Ap Alser** (950-1035)
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Page 069 (30th GGF) **Alser Ap Tudwal** (Abt. 892-?)
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|
Page 069 (31st GGF) **"Gloff" (Ap Rhodri) Tudwal** (Abt. 863-?)
Spouse - ?

|
Page 069 (32nd GGF) **Rhodri Mawr (the Great) ap Merfyn** (820-878)
Angharad ferch Meurig (?-877)



In Search Of Jones – My Inheritance

Who spent my inheritance anyway? My parents were born poor, lived poor and died poor. My name is **Larry Wayne Jones**, born 06 Apr 1944, in a charity hospital in Port Arthur, Texas. My twin brother **Jerry Lane Jones** preceded my arrival on this earth by six minutes. One day I saw the attractive blue and white Jones shield with coat of arms and realized that somewhere hidden away in my paternal lineage closet was a Jones ancestor who held a regal title and the wealth behind it. Not that I want a title, which I don't need or desire. And for wealth, I am satisfied with my lot in life, a retired commoner without the worries of landed-gentry with peerage.

A wise old country saying is "Don't go above your raisin'", meaning "Don't forget your humble beginnings" no matter how well you advance in life. Well, I did get above my raisin' as far as making a living goes, but I well remember my humble beginnings and the right principles of living as taught by my loving and hard-working mother. After being graduated from Aldine Texas High School, with honors, I spent four years in the Air Force as a jet aircraft mechanic, maintaining F-105 fighter-bombers. That was from September 1963 – September 1967. After discharge, I worked fifteen years for Delta Airlines, in Houston Texas, as aircraft mechanic and avionics technician. Taking a "sabbatical ?" from 19 years of shift work, I moved our young family to the small ski-resort town of Red River, New Mexico where we lived from July 1982 – July 1986. Finances and the economy forced a move back to the Houston area (Kingwood) where I worked for twenty two years for Continental Airlines as aircraft mechanic, avionics technician and the last fifteen years as a Senior Maintenance Controller in the headquarters building in downtown Houston. Retiring at the end of November 2008, and tired of the heat, humidity and hurricanes, a move was made to Longmont, Colorado where our daughter Stephanie and family had moved to a couple years earlier. Having now reached the advanced age of 80, in length of life, I have probably outlived most of my great grandparents. Even so, reality comes to bear in that time is limited for researching and documenting my paternal lineage which goes back to old Wales in England.



Convair 880

Fifteen years with Delta Airlines



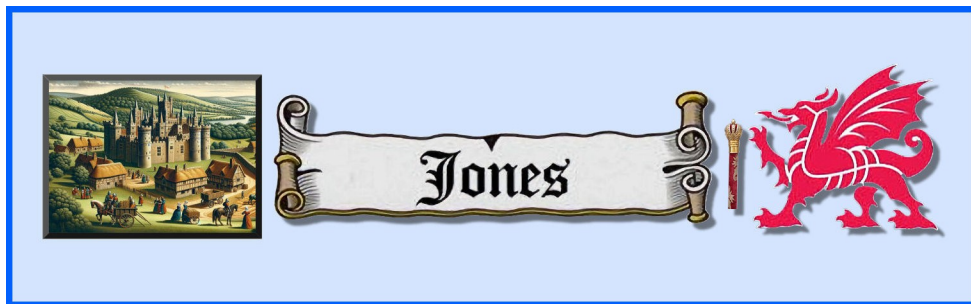
Twenty two years with Continental Airlines



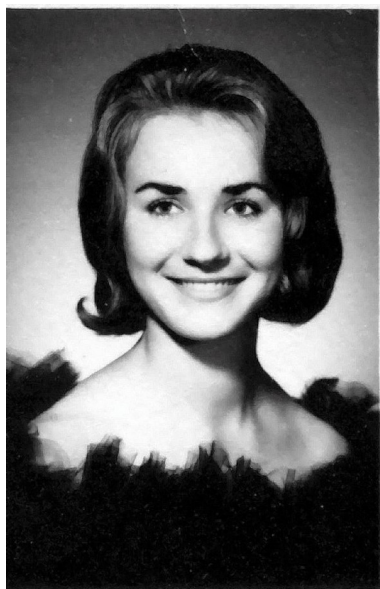
Boeing 777 with Continental Airlines



Where I Spent most of my working history



On Saturday Feb 17, 1968 I was blessed to marry the beautiful **Lydia Evelyn Walters**, born in Linz, Austria on 10 Feb 1948.



From that union came **Stephanie Loraine Jones** (22 Jan 1971), **Jonathan David Jones** (22 Nov 1974) and **Tiffany Liane Jones** (27 Oct 1976).

Our children, grandchildren and one great grandchild now include:

From Stephanie and Doyle Leach – **Richard Brogan Leach** (23 May 2002)

From Tiffany and Brian Crowe – **Benjamin Oneil Crowe** (17 Feb 2015) and **Christopher Liam Crowe** (23 Jun 2017)

From Jonathan and Haley [Mize] Jones – **Nathan Edward Jones** (03 Aug 1999) and **Nicholas Wayne Jones** (16 Oct 2003)

From Nathan and Olivia [Muschalek] Jones – **Evelyn Mary Jones** (16 Mar 2024)
[Our first Great Grandchild]



Meaning Of The Jones Name

While the ancestors of the bearers of the Jones surname came from ancient Welsh-Celtic origins, the name itself has its roots in first-century Christianity. This surname comes from the personal name John, which is derived from the Latin *Johannes*, meaning "Jehovah Has Shown Favor; Jehovah Has Been Gracious."

John the Baptizer was the son of Zechariah and Elizabeth; the forerunner of Jesus. Both of John's parents were of the priestly house of Aaron.—Lu 1:5, 6.

Miraculous Birth - During the assigned time of service of the division of Abijah (the priestly division of which Zechariah was a member), it became Zechariah's turn to enjoy the rare privilege of offering incense in the sanctuary. As he stood before the altar of incense, the angel Gabriel appeared with the announcement that he would have a son, who was to be called John. This son would be a lifetime Nazirite, as Samson had been. He was to be great before Jehovah, to go before Him "to get ready for Jehovah a prepared people." John's birth would be by a miracle of God, since Zechariah and Elizabeth were both of advanced age.—Lu 1:7-17.

When Elizabeth was six months pregnant, she was visited by her relative Mary, then pregnant by holy spirit with the forthcoming son of God, Jesus. As soon as she heard her relative Mary's greeting, Elizabeth's unborn child (John) leapt in her womb, and filled with holy spirit, Elizabeth acknowledged that the child to be born to Mary (Jesus) would be her "Lord."—Lu 1:26, 36, 39-45.

At the birth of Elizabeth's child, the neighbors and relatives wanted to call it by its father's name, but Elizabeth said: "No, indeed! but he shall be called John." Then its father was asked what he wanted the child to be called. As the angel had said, Zechariah had been unable to speak from the time of Gabriel's announcement to him, so he wrote on a tablet: "John is its name." Then Zechariah's mouth was opened so that he began to speak. At this all recognized that the hand of Jehovah was with the child.—Lu 1:18-20, 57-66.

Due to Zechariah and Elizabeth's advanced age (described as "well along in years"), the miraculous birth of John fulfilled the meaning of the name, "Jehovah Has Shown Favor; Jehovah Has Been Gracious."



The Jones Motto

The welsh letters DDUW is from the Hebrew YHWH, with its English translation JHVH. The ancient Hebrew alphabet had no vowels. Hence, vowel sounds were inserted as words were spoken. When written vowels were introduced, YHWH became Yahweh and its English equivalent JHVH became Jehovah, meaning "He Causes To Become", his fitting personal name for the grand creator of all things.

Mottoes first began to be shown with arms in the 14th and 15th centuries. Mottoes seldom form part of the grant of arms: Under most heraldic authorities, a motto is an optional component of the coat of arms, and can be added to or changed at will. Many families have chosen not to display a motto.

The motto "Heb dduw, heb ddim" means "Without Jehovah, Without Anything". This is what is called a negative-positive phrase. An example is a reply to the question "How are you?" when the response is "Not bad." What is really meant is "I'm good." So, "Without Jehovah, Without Anything" means "With Jehovah we have everything we need." The motto was originally a war cry or slogan, mistakenly applied under the popular thinking that God takes sides in mankind's carnal wars.

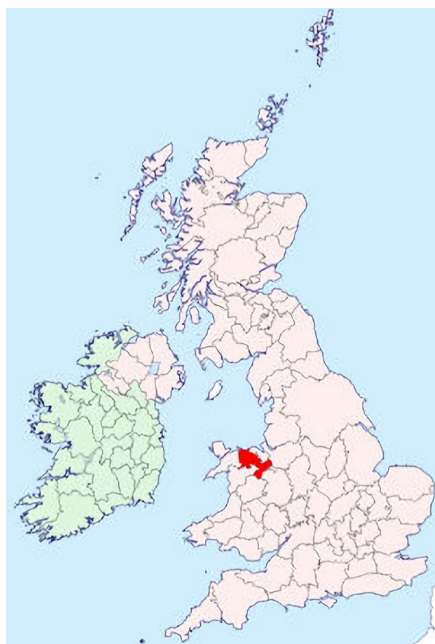
One example is found in the case of Lieutenant-General Michael Jones, c. 1606 to 10 December 1649. He was an Irish-born soldier of Welsh descent who fought for Parliament and the Commonwealth in the "War of the Three Kingdoms". Michael Jones was third son of Lewis Jones, Bishop of Killaloe. His brothers Henry Jones and Ambrose Jones were both bishops in the Protestant Church of Ireland.

After the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, he served in the army loyal to the Protestant-led Dublin Castle administration against the Catholic Confederacy until the 1643 Cessation. Like other Irish Protestants, his objections to the terms caused him to switch sides. Sent to England as part of a delegation in 1644, he joined Parliamentary forces in Cheshire, where he remained until the end of the First English Civil War in 1646 with the Jones motto "Heb dduw, heb ddim".



Family Crest & Coat of Arms

This name has always been common in Britain, rivaling William in popularity by the beginning of the 14th century. The feminine form Joan, or Johanna in Latin, was also popular, and the surname Jones may be derived from either the male or female name. Though its origins are in England, the surname is predominately held by people of Welsh extraction due to the overwhelming use of patronymics in Wales from the 16th century and the prevalence of the name John at that time. Next to John Smith, John Jones is probably the most common combination of names in Britain.



The surname Jones was first found in Denbighshire (Den'bee-sheer) (Welsh: Sir Ddinbych), a historic county in Northeast Wales created by the Laws in Wales Act 1536, where their ancient family seat was at Llanerchrugog.

The Llanerchrugog estate ("moor, heath of the heather glade") itself was owned by the Jones family from at least the 1400s to the 19th century. In 1649 the landowner **John Jones of Llanerchrugog** claimed a detailed genealogy going back 2400 years to Dyfnwal Moelmud, and attempted to use his ancient rights of ownership to argue he should be exempt from taxes. He gave an incredibly detailed account of his pedigree, which is recorded in the book 'Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion'.

Denbighshire Wales

The name Jones, currently one of the most prolific in the world, descends from three main sources: from Gwaithvoed, Lord Cardigan, Chief of one of the 15 noble tribes of North Wales in 921; from Bleddyn Ap Cynfyn, King of Powys; and from Dyffryn Clwyd, a Chieftain of Denbighland.

All three lines merged in Denbighshire about the 11th century and it is not known which of the three can be considered the main branch of the family. Later some of the family ventured into England. The parish of Astall in Oxfordshire was formerly the residence of Sir Richard Jones, one of the judges of the court of common pleas in the reign of Charles I. There are still some remains of the ancient manor-house near the church, which are now converted into a farmhouse."



Heraldry Shield Of Llanerchrugog Hall



Llanerchrugog Hall in Rhosllanerchrugog, Wrexham, Wales. Description: Historic County: Denbighshire, Clwyd. Circa Date: Mid-18th century, incorporating earlier elements, with-19th century additions and alterations. Status: Fully Extant. House Open to Public, No. Country House, Yes.



Early Notables of the Jones Family

Prominent among the family during the late Middle Ages was Gwaithvoed Lord Cardigan, Bleddyn Ap Cynfyn, and Dyffryn Clwyd Jones, the three patriarchs of the Jones family. John Jones of Gellilyfdy (c. 1578-c.1658), a Welsh lawyer, antiquary, calligrapher, manuscript collector and scribe. Richard Jones (1638-1712), first Earl of Ranelagh. Sir Samuel Jones (1610-1673), an English politician who sat in the House of Commons in 1656 and 1660. Colonel Philip Jones (1618-1674), a Welsh military leader and politician who sat in the House of Commons between 1650 and 1656, Colonel in the service of the Parliamentary Army and as Governor of Swansea. Henry Jones (c.1605-1681), Welsh-born, Anglican Bishop of Clogher (1645), and Dean of Kilmore (1637). Lieutenant-General Michael Jones (died 1649) who fought for King Charles I during the Irish Confederate War.



Let the Journey Through Time Begin

Now the time has come to begin a quest for the blue and white shield. Whether from my direct line or offset, it had a person and place in history. Heraldry shields and crests were always appointed to a male individual, never to a whole family. But upon the death of that individual, the heraldry was inherited by his descendants. I will begin by listing all of my paternal ancestors and their spouses back to Wales, followed by an examination of each one, if possible, based on available information. Where an ancestor was married more than once, I may list only the descendants of the union from which I emerged unless there is some interesting historical information pertaining to other relatives. We begin with my father and mother.

(Father) **Ivy Jones** (12 Sep 1894 - 13 Nov 1960)

Bettie Cox (17 Apr 1911 - 03 Dec 1992)

|

(Grandfather) **Henry Jackson Jones** (21 Aug 1859 - 11 Jun 1939)

Dicy Dianne Brown (05 Dec 1866 - 1897)

|

(1st GGF) **John Lyttleton Jones** (29 October 1819 - 27 May 1863)

Margaret Miers (17 Mar 1825 - 1895)

|

(2nd GGF) **John B Jones** (10 Dec 1790 - 16 May 1862)

Ellinor Garrison (31 Oct 1795 - 06 Sep 1882)

|

(3rd GGF) **Thomas Carpenter Jones** (1765 - 1856)

Elizabeth Jane Wilkerson (1766 - Aug 1839)

|

(4th GGF) **Thomas Solomon Jones** ((11 Sept 1726 - 13 Nov 1786)

Lucinda Hicks (1734 - 1820)

|

(5th GGF) **Solomon Jones** (1700 - 13 Aug 1792)

Mary Winsor (24 Mar 1700 - 07 Mar 1780)

(6th GGF) **Thomas Jones** (04 May 1654 - 05 Oct 1735)
 Mary Loring (04 Feb 1667 - 13 May 1757)

(7th GGF) **Abraham Jones** (26 Aug 1632 - 25 Jan 1718)
 Sarah Whitman (1631 - 11 Jun 1718)

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(13th GGF) **William "High Sheriff" Jones Esq** (Abt. 1477-Bef. 1586)
 Ann Hawley (1475-1512)

(14th GGF) **John Jones Esq** (1460-1516)
 Ann Morgan (1460-1516)

(15th GGF) **Thomas Hynaf (Ap Gruffydd) Jones** (1425-1474)
 Elizabeth Gruffydd (1420-1514)

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 Mabli (Verch Mareddydd) Dwinn (1399-?)

(17th GGF) **Nicolas (Ap Philip) Jones** (1360-1393)
 Jonet (Verch Gruffydd) Tudor (Abt. 1367-?)

(18th GGF) **Philip (Ap Elidir) Griffith** (Bef. 1296-Abt. 1367)
 Gwladus (Fras) Verch Dafydd (Abt. 1315-?)

(19th GGF) **Elidir (Ddu-Elidir) Griffith** (Abt. 1225-1296)
 Elsbeth Ferch Seisyll (Abt. 1230-?)

(20th GGF) **Elidir (Ap Rhys) Griffith** (Abt. 1195-?)
 Gwladus Verch Philip (1199-?)
 |
 (21st GGF) **Rhys (Ap Gronwy) Griffith** (Abt 1175-?)
 Matilda de Broase (1174-1248)
 |
 (22nd GGF) **Gronwy (Ap Einion) Griffith** (Abt. 1155-?)
 Spouse - ?
 |
 (23rd GGF) **Einion (Ap Llywarch) Griffith** (Abt. 1130-1168)
 Anne Verch Llywelyn (Abt. 1135-?)
 |
 (24th GGF) **Llywarch (Ap Bran) (Tribe 2) Griffith** (1100-1155)
 Rhael Verch Gronwy (1111-1143)
 |
 (25th GGF) **Bran (Ap Dinawal) (Lord Angelsy - King of Dyfed) Griffith**
 (1080-1129)
 Maud De (N) Corbeil (1080-1127)
 |
 (26th GGF) **Dinawal (Tudwal Ap Tudor) Griffith** (1050-1128)
 Dyddgu Verch Iorwerth (1050-1124)
 |
 (27th GGF) **Tudor (Tudwal - Ap Einudd) Griffith** (1031-?)
 Spouse - ?
 |
 (28th GGF) **Einudd (Ap Aelan) Griffith** (987-?)
 Spouse - ?
 |
 (29th GGF) **Aelan Ap Alser** (950-1035)
 Gwladys Verch Rhun (?-?)
 |
 (30th GGF) **Alser Ap Tudwal** (Abt. 892-?)
 Gwladys Ferch Rhun Dyfed (?-?)
 |
 (31st GGF) **"Gloff" (Ap Rhodri) Tudwal** (Abt. 863-?)
 Spouse - ?
 |
 (32nd GGF) **Rhodri Mawr (the Great) ap Merfyn** (820-878)
 Angharad ferch Meurig (?-877)

END of Ancestry search

The Ancestris dot org GEDCOM file brings an end to my paternal lineage search at this point. The word Gedcom, which is an acronym for Genealogical Data Communication. The Gedcom specification has become an essential standard for most genealogy software and sites worldwide.

Before the Welsh had fixed surnames, names often included a given name and a by-name. Sometimes an individual "chose" a surname such as Jones. The byname could be a patronym, nickname, occupation, or place name. For example, a child might receive their father's given name (first name) as their last name, with the prefix "Ap" or "Ab" meaning "son of", or "Verch or Ferch" meaning "daughter of". So, if Owen Jones had a son named John, that son's name would be John Ap/Ab Owen. A daughter named Johannah would be named Johannah Verch Owen. In the 1300s, about half of Welsh names were based on this patronymic system, and in some areas, up to 70% of the population were named this way. However, in North Wales, place names (castles, manor houses, lands) were also commonly incorporated into names, such as John (of Mildenhall) Jones. In mid Wales, nicknames were sometimes used as surnames, such as John Jones Gough (meaning someone with red hair).

Fixed surnames were adopted in Wales from the 15th century onwards. Until then, the Welsh had a patronymic naming system. Patronymics could be extended with names of grandfathers and earlier ancestors, to perhaps the seventh generation. Names such as Llewelyn ap Dafydd ab Ieuan ap Gruffudd ap Meredydd were not uncommon. Those extended patronymics were essentially a genealogical history of the male line. The Encyclopaedia of Wales surmises that the system may have been Welsh law, in which it was essential for people to know how people were descended from an ancestor. These laws were decaying by the later Middle Ages, and the patronymic system was gradually replaced by fixed surnames, although the use of patronymic names continued up until the early 19th century in some rural areas.

In the reign of Henry VIII surnames became hereditary amongst the Welsh gentry, and the custom spread slowly amongst commoners. Areas where England's influence was strong had abandoned patronymics earlier, as did town families and the wealthy.

New surnames retained the ap in several cases, mainly in reduced form at the start of the surname, as in Upjohn (from ap John), Powell (from ap Hywel), Price (from ap Rhys), Pritchard (from ap Richard), and Bowen (from ab Owen). Alternatively, the ap was simply dropped entirely.

The most common surnames in modern Wales result from adding an s to the end of the name, as in Jones, Roberts and Edwards. Patronymic surnames with the short -s form are recorded in various parts of England dating back to the Middle Ages. As most Welsh surnames are derived from patronymics and often based on a small set of first names, Welsh communities have families bearing the same surnames who are not related. It cannot be assumed that two people named Jones, even in the same village, must have inherited the surname from a common ancestor.



Paternal Details Known Or Discovered

(Father) Ivy Jones (12 Sep 1894 - 13 Nov 1960)

Bettie Cox (17 Apr 1911 - 03 Dec 1992)

|

My Sisters and Brothers

|

Roxie Janice Jones (05 Aug 1930 - 04 Apr 2002)

Evie Jones (29 Jul 1932 - 02 Nov 2019)

Daisy Pearl Jones (21 Feb 1940 - 26 Nov 1995)

Paul Edward Jones (22 Nov 1942 - Living)

Jerry Lane Jones [My twin] (06 Apr 1944 - Living)

Larry Wayne Jones [Myself] (06 Apr 1944 - Living)



Evie and Roxie



Jerry, Larry, Paul, Daisy

Unfortunately, I have no fond memories of my father. He was hard-headed, stubborn, argumentative and restless, never staying home. He reminded me of the old 1955 hit country song written by Herb Newman, sung by Gogi Grant, "The Wayward Wind".

Oh, the wayward wind is a restless wind
A restless wind that yearns to wander
And he was born the next of kin
The next of kin to the wayward wind

Ivy earned his nickname "Hurricane Jones". He was mostly uneducated and a manual laborer of lowly jobs such as traveling circus worker, ditch and well digger and garbage truck worker. My earliest childhood memories include living in a shack, in New Caney, Texas, beside the "HOUSTON EAST AND WEST TEXAS RAILWAY", begun in 1875.

The railroad was nicknamed the "Rabbit," and the line is still known by that name. The company's initials were said to stand for "Hell Either Way Taken." Paul, Jerry and I would do the hand-pull signal and were thrilled when the steam locomotive engineer would wave at us as he pulled the train horn rope.

The reason we lived in New Caney was because my father worked at the nearby sawmill in Fostoria Texas.



As circus worker in Hornbeck Louisiana

The Fostoria sawmill, established by John McCullough Foster, was one of the largest producers of southern pine in the United States.

At some point, as to when I can't recall, at the age of six, according to the 1950 U.S. Census, we were living in Montgomery, Texas where my father worked with a town garbage truck crew as a trash can handler. Roxie and Evie were out and married.

AGE	SEX	NAME	REL	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS
185	M	John, Jr.	Head	W	m	50	near Louisiana	1912	1st
									49 miles back from street
		— Betty	Wife	W	f	31	near Louisiana	1912	2nd
		— Daisy D.	Daughter	W	f	9	near Louisiana	1912	3rd
		— Paul E.	Son	W	m	7	near Louisiana	1912	4th
		— Mary W.	Son	W	m	6	near 1st		
		— Grace L.	Son	W	m	6	near 2nd		

John McCullough Foster built a sawmill in the SW section of Conroe, Texas. He had two daughters, named Gladys and Stella, and named the new enterprise “Gladstell Sawmill”, combining their names. We moved from Montgomery to Conroe where we lived in a small wooden company-owned house on Gladstell Street, directly across from the sawmill where my father worked, again for Mr. Foster, as he had done in Fostoria when we lived in New Caney. As young boys, we were thrilled at night to watch showers of sparks fly up into the air from the big sawdust mountain at the end of the long conveyor belt where the discarded pieces of wood from the sawed logs fell.

We were told to stay away from the mill but one time Jerry and I sneaked in and threw some big wooden blocks onto the back end of the conveyor belt. The blocks jammed the conveyor belt while the rollers kept running. The far end, out over the sawdust pile, went sideways and came off the roller. Jerry and I ran for home, apparently unnoticed. Workers had to shut down the sawmill and loosen the end roller until they could get the belt back on and adjusted. This was out over the hot, smoldering sawdust pile. If one of them had fallen off, he would have been burned to death immediately. Both of us took it to heart to not enter the sawmill when it was in operation. Back then everyone living on Gladstell Street was dirt-poor. Today it is an affluent neighborhood with no trace of the old sawmill.

Bob Wills For Supper (Larry W Jones 9/19/2018) (song #7327)

I grew up in Conroe by the Gladstell sawmill
In the country that I remember so well still
My daddy brought home the bacon but not much dough
We heard Bob Wills on KMCO radio

Chorus:

Oh yes, we had Bob Wills for supper every day
His Texas Playboys had good western swing to play
Daddy loved their music, I recall those airwaves
Oh yes, we had Bob Wills for supper every day

We had a big Crosley powered by vacuum tubes
The red manual dial we tuned by an AM loop
Daddy had a guitar and tried to learn to play
Along with Bob Wills and his Playboys every day

Chorus:

Momma was a lady who had us boys to keep
 She worked hard to provide a place to eat and sleep
 My Daddy and my Momma lived simple country ways
 Oh yes, we had Bob Wills for supper every day

Chorus:

My mother was the opposite of my father. Bettie (Cox) Jones was dedicated to us children, dependable, and raised us on right principles of living. At some point before my schooling began, we moved to the NE side of Conroe, to 317 McMillan Street, a dirt road on the wrong side of the railroad tracks where only poor people lived.

For the first year, our dwelling was a square board floor with a heavy circus-quality canvas tent with roll-up sides. In hot weather we rolled up the sides a little for ventilation. In cold weather we bundled up trying to keep warm. Drinking water was from a 30 ft deep well which my father dug in the front yard on the left side facing the tent. We had no running water and the outhouse toilet was in the back corner of the lot. Our mother warned us against playing under the tent flooring, which was supported on cinder blocks, as copperhead snakes were abundant. After the first year, a simple wood-frame house was built.



Daisy, Paul, Jerry and I attended Anderson Elementary School, Travis Middle School and Conroe High School by riding schoolbus #15 which stopped at the Snider's house on East Semands Ave, the street next to McMillan St. Daisy quit school and got married. Paul quit school and joined the Army. Jerry and I attended Conroe High through the 11th grade and finished at Aldine High School on the north side of Houston, 11101 Airline Dr, Houston, TX 77037, while living with Frank and Margaret Lamb, working for Mr. Lamb at the big Farmers Market, (opened at 1:00AM where the buyers from supermarkets came to get fresh produce), and at his little corner

grocery store on Airline Drive, which was near Aldine High School. That is where I first met my future wife Lydia, through Lucille Anderson and her sons J.J. and Adam.

Living in Conroe, we never had a television, telephone or car while growing up there. We depended on seldom car rides with neighbors, bicycles or walking. My mother slaved away each work day at a hot, noisy commercial laundry in town, feeding newly-washed wet bed sheets into a wide roller-drying-oven with another woman on the other corner. The noise was so loud that they could not talk to each other.

Another job she had was as the dish washer in a hotel with a restaurant. These two businesses were at the corners of Metcalf Street and N. Pacific Street, which was 1.4 miles from 317 McMillan Street. Walking to and from work every day really took its toll. On Fridays she would pull a red Radio-Flyer wagon behind her to bring home left-over food from the restaurant. As young kids we always looked forward to getting lots of banana pudding and sometimes helped pull the loaded wagon home.

I recall that once when walking along North 1st Street, which paralleled the railroad tracks, I pointed to a really nice looking house across the tracks on the West side. My mother said "That's where them rich devils live", simply reflecting the known truth that she would never "get above her raisin' to live in such nice surroundings.

When we moved to McMillan Street my father, Ivy "Hurricane" Jones, went to work for the city of Conroe as a garbage truck worker, as he had done while we were living in Montgomery. The garbage trucks were flatbeds with high wooden walls built all around. The crew consisted of the driver, two men on the ground and one man up in the bed of the truck.

The two ground men would hoist up the heavy metal trash can to the top rail where the man in the bed would empty it and hand it back down. My father told the ground men not to hoist up too heavy a trash can. But one of them was heavy and my father, in a rage, threw the can down on the head of one of the ground men and almost killed him, sending him to the hospital. The city of Conroe fired him immediately. He then told my mother that we were all going to move back to Hornbeck, Louisiana.

That's when my mother 'put her foot down' and told him No!, she was not going back to those poor red-dirt sand hills of Louisiana, So, my father left, as usual, and returned to relatives around Hornbeck, Anacoco and Leesville, Louisiana. My mother raised us four; Daisy, Paul, Jerry and me, all by herself.

My father never took good medical care of himself and died from the spread of melanoma skin cancer, age 66. After his funeral service in Anacoco, Louisiana, we went to the Mitchell Cemetery for burial behind the chapel. I was 15 years old at the time. When the grave workers were about to lower the casket, noticed me watching, they kindly ordered me to go to the front of the chapel, which I did.



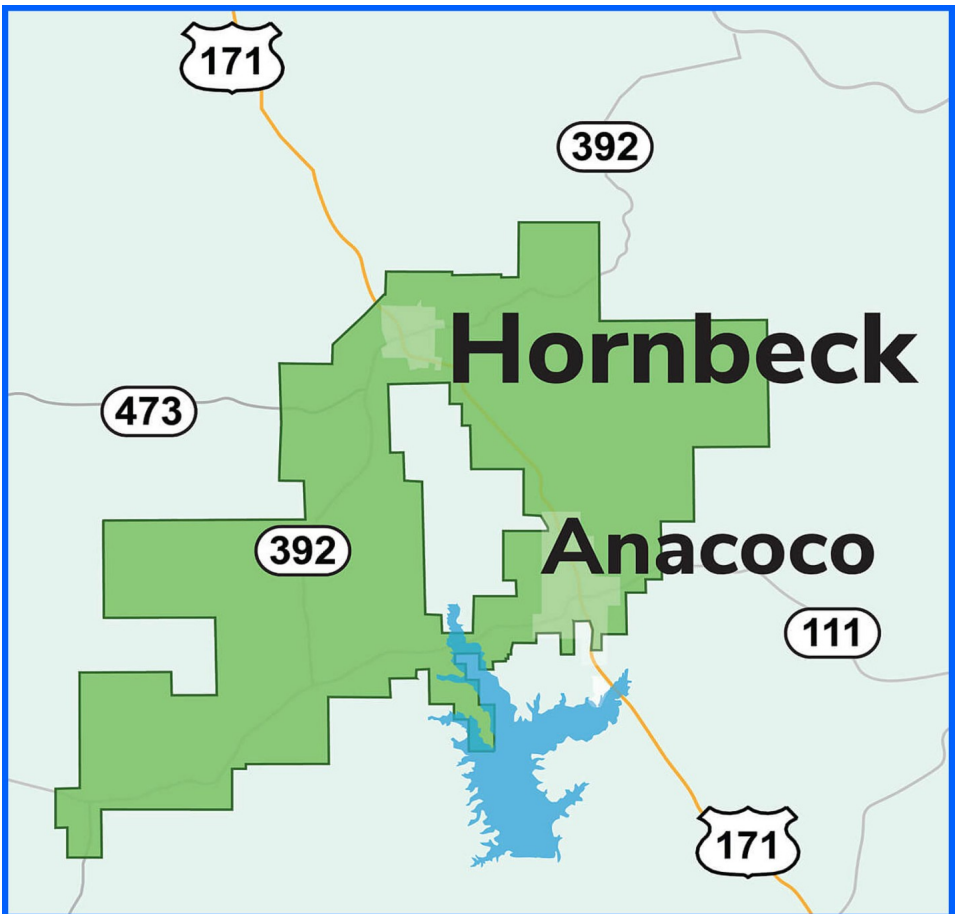
Mitchell Cemetery, Anacoco Louisiana



My mother (on the right) with Bell Arnold Cox, wife of brother Marion Elijah Cox.



Beckcom Cemetery, Hornbeck Louisiana, Age 81





Now comes the difficult part – ancestors whom I never met and obviously never will.

(Grandfather) **Henry Jackson Jones Sr.** (21 Aug 1859 - 11 Jun 1939)

(Grandmother) **Dicy Dianne Brown** (05 Dec 1866 – 1897)



When Henry Jackson Jones was born on August 21, 1859, in Toro, Sabine Parish, Louisiana, his father, John, was 39 and his mother, Margaret, was 34. He married Dicy Dianne Brown in 1892 when he was 33 years old and she was 26 years old. They were the parents of Alva Jones; Manona Jones; **Ivy Jones** (my father) and Imon Jones. Dicy died in 1897, age 31. Henry Jackson Jones then married Paralee Ross (24 Oct 1879 – 20 Aug 1956) and they had nine children - Asa, Zelma, Oma, Decie Jane, Burley B., Alma, Velma Alice, Verdie Vance, Henry Jackson Jr. Henry Jackson Jones Sr. died on June 11, 1939, in Anacoco, Vernon Parish, Louisiana, at the age of 79, and buried in Mitchell Cemetery, where my father Ivy Jones is buried.



Mitchell Graveyard is the first known cemetery to exist in Vernon Parish

HENRY J. JONES

LEESVILLE, La., June 14. — (Special) — Funeral services for Henry J. Jones, 68, who died at his home in Kurthwood, fifteen miles northeast of Leesville, Sunday, were held at the Mitchell Union Church, near Anacoco, Monday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Grady officiated. Burial was in the Mitchell cemetery by the Dennis Funeral Home.

Besides his widow, the deceased is survived by four sons, Ivy, Imon and Asa Jones, of Hornbeck, and Berley Jones, of Woodworth; five daughters, Mrs. Mamie Chance, of Kurthwood; Mrs. Zelma Brown, Virdie, Alma and Velma Jones, all of Shreveport, and Mrs. Dicie Thaxton, of Florien.



Dicy Dianne Brown Jones



Prewitts Chapel Cemetery – Hornbeck Louisiana

My grandfather Henry Jackson Jones and grandmother Dicy Dianne Brown lived through some momentous times.

Timeline of the history of the United States (1860–1899) Some events:

April 3, 1860 – Pony Express begins.
 November 6 – 1860 U. S. presidential election: Abraham Lincoln elected president.
 December 20 – South Carolina secedes from the Union
 January 9 – Mississippi secedes from the Union
 January 10 – Florida secedes from the Union
 January 11 – Alabama secedes from the Union
 January 19 – Georgia secedes from the Union
 January 26 – Louisiana secedes from the Union
 February 1 – Texas secedes from the Union
 February 4 – Secessionist states establish the Confederate States of America
 March 2 – Congress' Corwin Amendment to enshrine slavery forever. Not ratified.
 March 4, 1861 – Abraham Lincoln becomes the 16th U. S. president.
 1861 – American Civil War begins at Fort Sumter
 1862 – Homestead Act
 1862–1863 – Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation
 1865 – Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House
 1865 – Ku Klux Klan founded
 1865 – Slavery abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment.
 1869 – First transcontinental railroad completed at Promontory Summit, Utah.
 1872 – Yellowstone National Park created
 1874 – Red River Indian War
 1876 – National League of baseball founded
 1876 – Battle of Little Bighorn. Custer dies.
 1876 – Wild Bill Hickok is killed by a shot to the back of his head by Jack McCall
 1877 – Nez Perce War
 1879 – Thomas Edison creates first commercially viable light bulb
 1880 – U.S. population exceeds 50 million
 1881 – The Gunfight at the O.K. Corral in Tombstone, Arizona Territory
 1881 – Billy the Kid is shot and killed by Sheriff Pat Garrett near Fort Sumner
 1882 – Jesse James was shot and killed by Robert and Charlie Ford
 1883 – Buffalo Bill's Wild West show founded. Sitting Bull, Geronimo, Calamity Jane, and Annie Oakley.
 1883 – Brooklyn Bridge opens
 1889 – Oklahoma Land Rush (April 22, 1889)
 1890 – Yosemite National Park created
 1890 – Wounded Knee Massacre
 1892 – Sierra Club founded by John Muir
 1896 – Utah becomes a state
 1896 – Henry Ford builds his first automobile
 1898 – USS Maine explodes in Havana, precipitating the Spanish–American War
 1898 – Hawaii annexed
 1899 – Newsboys' strike of 1899
 1899 – American Samoa occupied



(1st GGF) **John Lyttleton Jones** (29 October 1819 - 27 May 1863)
 (1st GGM) **Margaret Miers** (17 Mar 1825 – 1895)

Not much information on my 1st GGF and GGM. John Lyttleton Jones was born 29 Oct, 1819 in Toro Township, Sabine Parish, Louisiana. He died 27 May, 1863 (age 43) in Vernon Parish, Louisiana. Burial was in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. I did not find him listed in any of the cemeteries. Immediate Family: Father of Hardin Riley Jones; John McClelland Jones; Elizabeth Jones; Eveline Jones; Louisa Robertson; Nancy Jones; Henry Jackson Jones, Sr. and Irvin Kirkland Jones. John Lyttleton Jones was the husband of Margaret (Miers) Jones, born 17 Mar, 1825 in East Feliciana, Vernon Parish, Louisiana. Margaret married John Lyttleton Jones in 1842, at age 16 in Louisiana. Margaret died in 1895 (age 69-70) and was buried in Mitchell Cemetery, Anacoco, Louisiana.

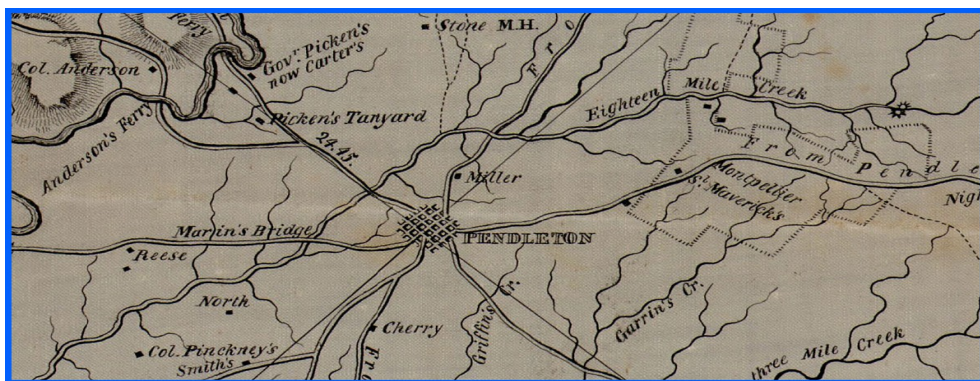
Timeline of the history of the United States (1820–1860) Some events:

- 1823 – Monroe Doctrine proclaimed
- 1825 – Erie Canal is finally completed
- 1830s – Oregon Trail begins by settlers migrating to the Pacific Northwest.
- 1830 – President Andrew Jackson's Indian Removal Act
- 1832 – Black Hawk War
- 1835 – Second Seminole War begins in Florida as Seminole tribe resist relocation.
- 1836 – Santa Anna's army defeats Texas rebels at Battle of the Alamo
- 1836 – Samuel Colt invents the revolver.
- 1836 – Texas is the Lone Star Republic
- 1838 – Removal of the Cherokee Nation. Over 4,000 deaths in the Trail of Tears.
- April 4, 1841 – President Harrison dies after only a month in office.
- 1843 – Emigrants begin their journey along the Oregon Trail.
- 1846 – The Mexican–American War begins
- 1848 – The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican–American War
- 1849 – California Gold Rush begins
- 1853 – Commodore Matthew Perry opens Japan
- 1856 – Pottawatomie massacre
- 1858 – Transatlantic cable laid
- 1859 – John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry
- 1859 – Comstock Lode discovered.



(2nd GGF) **John B Jones** (10 Dec 1790 - 16 May 1862)
 (2nd GGM) **Ellinor Garrison** (31 Oct 1795 – 06 Sep 1882)

John B Jones was born 10 Dec 1790 in Pendleton, Anderson, South Carolina. He died in 16 May 1862 in Roseville, Warren, Illinois. Not much information found. However, the following was found about Ellinor Garrison - Taken from "Karen's Family Kaleidoscope" (Karen Back Simmons) - Eleanor Garrison, Female 1795 - 1882 (86 years). Born 31 Oct 1795 South Carolina. Died 6 Sep 1882 Union County, Iowa. Father, Salisbury Garrison, b. About 1770, d. 1796-1799, South Carolina. (Age ~ 29 years). Mother, Mary Williams, b. About 1770, Virginia. Married About 1790. Notes: 1813 - Warren Co., KY. Martin Jones and **John Jones** appoint Merry Webb power of attorney to recover land in Pendleton County, South Carolina on Georges Creek formerly occupied by Salisbury Garrison dec'd. [note: At this time Merry Webb was widow and mother of the Garrison girls who married Martin and **John Jones**. Ref: page 95, 2399. "Dec. 31, 1814 Martin Jones & **John Jones** (Warren Co, Kentucky) to Samuel A Easley (Pendleton Dist); for \$180 USA money sold two-thirds of 116 ac on waters of Georges Cr of Saluda R sold by James Lindsey to Salisbury Garrison and descended to said **John** and Martin Jones as heirs of Salisbury Garrison deceased [no more description]. (signed) Martin Jones' mark "X" & **John Jones**' mark "N"; (witness) Hiram Rountree & Jesse Harrison; wit. oath Feb. 1, 1815 by Jesse Harrison before Wm Edmondson JQ: Apr. 24, 1815 recorded; book M p. 367." Abstracts of Deeds: Pendleton District, SC, Books M and N (1812-1818) by Dr. A. B. Pruitt, Salt Lake City.



1875 map of Pendleton South Carolina



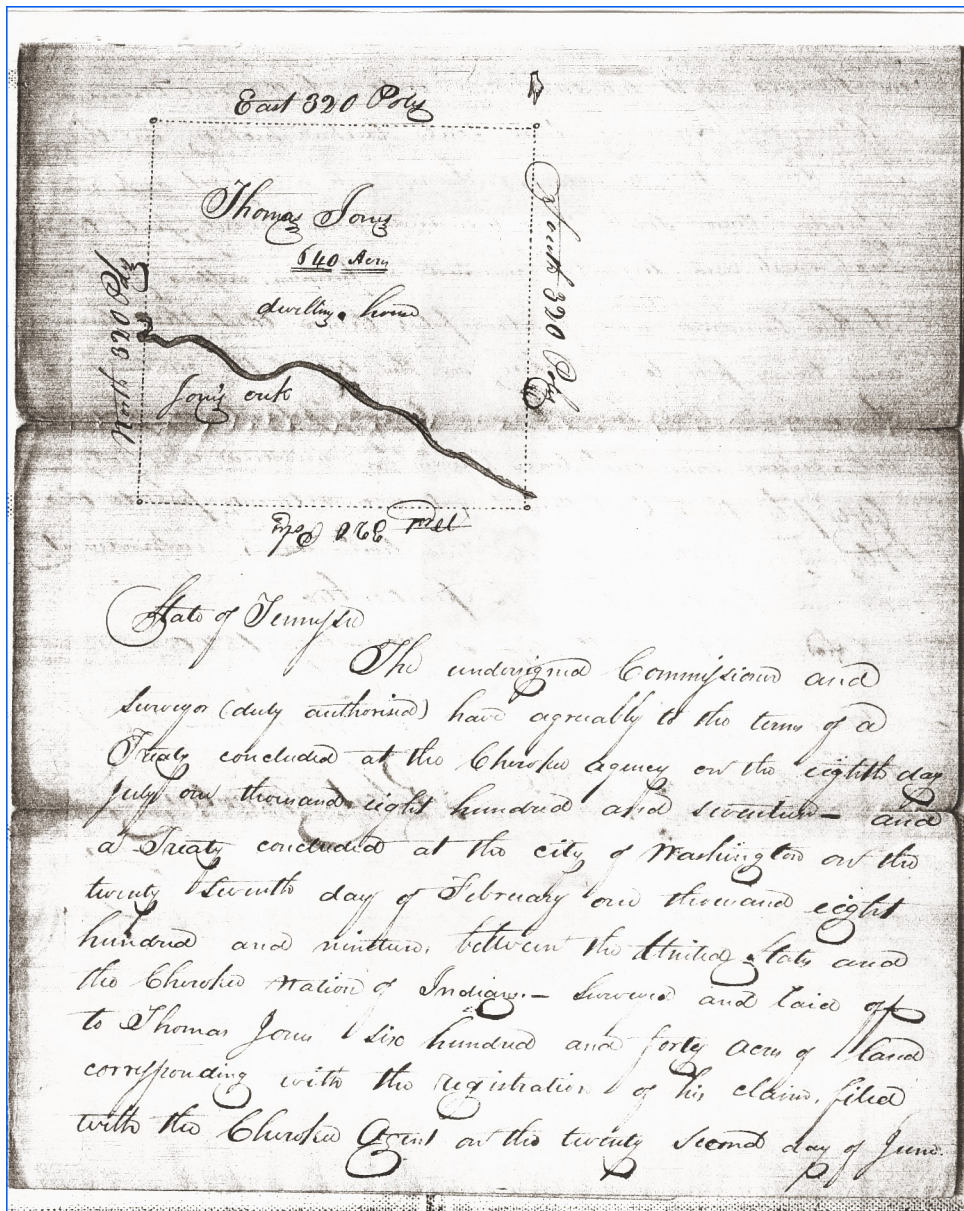
(3rd GGF) **Thomas Carpenter Jones** (1765 - 1856)
 (3rd GGM) **Elizabeth Jane Wilkerson** (1766 - Aug 1839)

Thomas Carpenter Jones was born 1760 in Abbeville County, South Carolina. He died 01 Nov 1829 (age 68-69) in Edgar, Illinois and is buried in Paris, Edgar, Illinois. He was married to Elizabeth Jane Wilkerson (1766 - Aug 1839). Their children were James Jones, Drury Jones, Elizabeth Betsy Morgan, **John B Jones**, Washington Jones, Thomas Jones, Sally Jones, Mary Ann Jones, Ruben Jones and David Jones.

Elizabeth Jane Wilkerson was born in Keeowe, South Carolina. Elizabeth received a land grant of 640 acres in Jackson county, Alabama, 1784, With the treaty of 1817-1818, she worked to get a reservation on Jones Creek near Kings Cove. Elizabeth was born about 1766 in the Wolf Clan of the Cherokee. She was considered full Cherokee by the tribe because her mother, Mary (Mollie) Wilkerson, was full Cherokee, married to a white man, Wilkerson. At the time, when a European man such as Thomas Jones married a Cherokee woman, the children belonged to the woman and were considered to be full Indian. Elizabeth spoke Cherokee and broken English and lived on tribal lands most of her life.

Thomas C. Jones of Blount County, Alabama, migrated out to the frontiers of Kentucky and Tennessee, where he spent a year among the Cherokee, "under their permit," before settling in Blount County. U. S. land survey plats of November 1820 documented four 640-acre Cherokee reservations in the names of "Thomas Jones, James Jones, William Jones, and Drury Jones." They also named a Thomas Jones Junr., who served as chain carrier for the surveys. The Jones tracts were said to lie along Jones Creek, in an unnamed county and state, and were laid out by the Tennessee-based surveyor "agreeably to the terms of a Treaty Concluded at the Cherokee Agency" on 8 July 1817.

An affidavit of 7 April 1831, filed in Alabama's Jackson County, asserted that "Thomas Jones Junr., Elizabeth Jones, David Jones, James Jones, John Jones, and Drury Jones" had sold their land (no date cited) to one William D. Gains—land described as the Thomas Jones Reservation on Jones's Creek, Jackson County.



U.S. Land Office patents dated 26 July 1819 and 20 June 1836, confirmed purchases by "Thomas Carpenter Jones" of two tracts in Blount County.

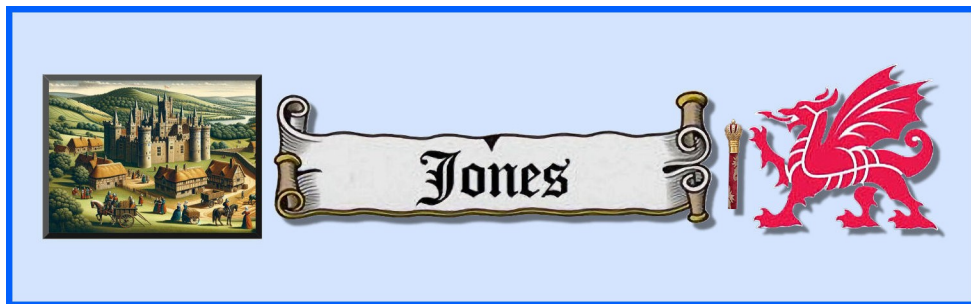


(4th GGF) **Thomas Solomon Jones** (11 Sept 1726 - 13 Nov 1786)
 (4th GGM) **Lucinda Hicks** (1734 – 1820)

Thomas Solomon Jones was born 11 Sept 1726 in Charleston, Dorchester, South Carolina. He died 13 Nov 1786 in Laurens, South Carolina. When Lucinda Hicks was born in 1734, her father, Thomas Hicks, was 34, and her mother, Mary Fowler, was 30. She had one son with Thomas Solomon Jones. She died in 1820 having lived a long life of 86 years. Her mother Mary Fowler passed away in 1742 at the age of 38 in Cameronsville, Jackson County, Alabama. Her father Thomas Hicks passed away in 1776 in Greenville, Virginia, at the age of 76.

A descendant of Thomas Solomon Jones, named Solomon Jones, was a road builder. Though he was self-taught and used no instruments, he was incredibly talented at his work. According to local lore (tall tales no doubt), he set his razor-back sow free at the top of what would later become a road called Jones Gap Toll Road and followed her down, holding onto the pig's tail. He knew that she'd take the shortest route. Thus the Jones Gap Toll Road was created along that same path. Once the road was opened, he charged a toll to access it. It was the only direct road between Transylvania County and Greenville until US 276 opened in the 1930s. Jones was also responsible for several other roads in the area.

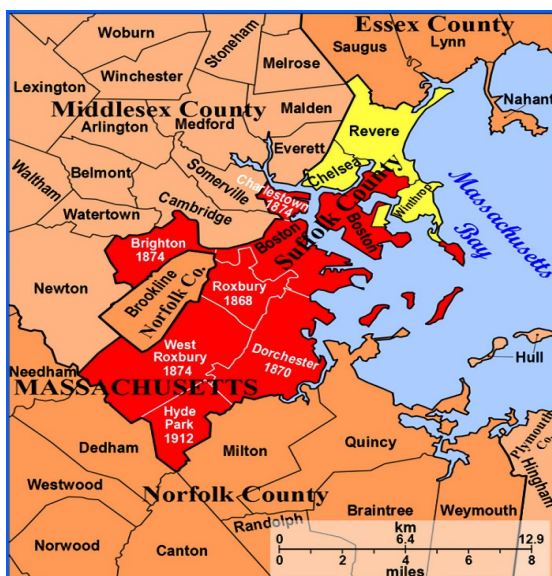




(5th GGF) **Solomon Jones** (1700 - 13 Aug 1792)
 (5th GGM) **Mary Winsor** (24 Mar 1700 - 07 Mar 1780)

On 17 Nov 1720 Solomon Jones married Mary Windsor, daughter of Thomas Windsor (1 Oct 1659-) & Rachel Buckland (Nov 1663-), in Hull, MA. Their children include: Elizabeth Jones, Rebecca Jones and Thomas Jones. Mary Windsor was born on 24 March 1700, in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, to her father, Thomas Winsor and her mother Rachel Buckland. She married Solomon Jones on 17 November 1720. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 9 daughters. She died on 7 March 1780, in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States, at the age of 79.

Probate: There are 18 pages of Probate associated with Solomon Jones' estate. The will named Sarah Vezie, Leah Jenkins, Hannah Bass, and Mercy Jones; son Thomas Jones; 3 grandchildren Rachal Vezie, Elizabeth Lincoln, and Mehitable Brackett. Also 2 other grandchildren David Jones and Rebecca Jones. Will was signed 12 Mar 1780 and proved 13 Aug 1792. Witness by Samuel (?) Loring, Caleb Goold, and Robert Goold.



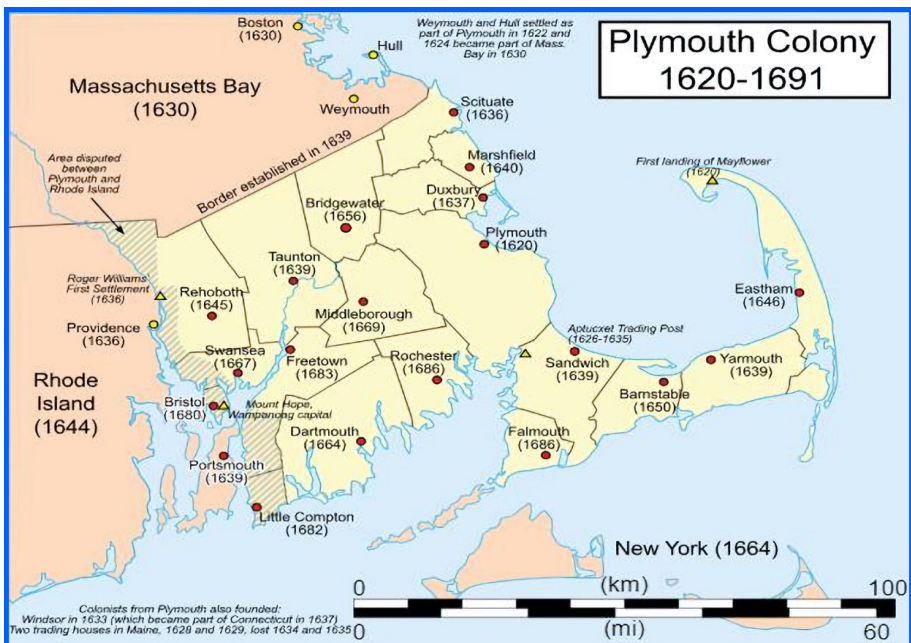


(6th GGF) **Thomas Jones** (04 May 1654 - 05 Oct 1735)

(6th GGM) **Mary Loring** (04 Feb 1667 - 13 May 1757)

Thomas Jones was born 04 May 1654 at Hull, Massachusetts and died 05 Oct 1735 at Hull, Massachusetts. His occupation is listed as a mariner. Mary Loring was born 04 Feb 1667 at Hull, Massachusetts and died 13 May 1757 at Hull, Massachusetts. Mary was the daughter of John and Mary (Baker) Loring. Thomas was baptized in Hingham, MA, on 29 May 1659.

Their children include: Mary Jones, born 6 July 1693, Hull, MA., Solomon Jones, born about 1695, Hannah Jones, born 30 August 1701, Hull, MA. Rachel Jones, born 18 February 1702/3, Hull, MA., Hannah Jones, born Hull, MA.





(7th GGF) **Abraham Jones** (26 Aug 1632 - 25 Jan 1718)
 (7th GGM) **Sarah Whitman** (1631 - 11 Jun 1718)

LINK TO PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Sarah Jones)

My 7th Great Grandfather, Abraham Jones, was born in 1632 in Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, England. He emigrated with his family to Massachusetts when he was about six years old. He married Sarah Whitman about 1656 in Hull, Suffolk County, Massachusetts. The link to Anraham Lincoln is as follows:

Daughter, Sarah Jones (1660-1702) married Mordecai Lincoln (1657-1727)
 Son, Mordecai Lincoln Jr. (1686-1736) married Hannah Salter (1692-1727)
 Son, John Lincoln (1716-1788) married Rebecca Flowers (1720-1806)
 Son, Capt. Abraham Lincoln (1744-1786) married Bathsheba Herring (1750-1836)
 Son, Thomas Lincoln (1778-1851) married Nancy Hanks (1784-1818)
 Son, President Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) Sixteenth president 1861-1865

Abraham2 Jones was born in England about 1632 and died at Hull 25 January 1718. Abraham was a mariner, and a representative to the General Court in 1689. In his will, 8 January 1716/7 and proved 10 March 1717/8, he named sons - Thomas, Abraham, Joseph, Benjamin, John, and Ephraim - and grandchildren 'that are of my daughter Linchorne deceased ... three pounds to each, twelve pounds in all.' Bequests to Benjamin and Thomas included 'my fences made between Hull and Hingham.' All bequests were to become final only after the death of the widow, Sarah. Zechariah Whitman, Joseph Benson, and John Loring witnessed the will. The inventor taken 13 February 1717/8 by John Loring and Joseph Benson amounted to £827 10s." Hull, Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States. Vital Records of Hull, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850. (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1911)

Abraham and his parents sailed from Southampton, England, for the New World in April of 1638 on the sailing ship "Confidence". Abraham Jones originally resided in Hingham before emigrating to Hull. He was a tailor by trade. He married Sarah Whitman about 1653 in Hull. Their children included Thomas, Abraham, Joseph, Benjamin, John and Sarah.

Abraham Jones of Hull, sold land in Hingham in 1658 to Daniel Cushing. This land was originally granted by the town to Samuel Ward in 1637. It was then transferred to Thomas Jones in 1638. Abraham Jones must have been a man of ability, prominence and respectability. It is on record that he enjoyed the good opinion and confidence of his fellow citizens, for "he was made a freeman in Hull in the year 1673, and elected Representative of the General Court of His Majesty's Colony of Massachusetts in 1689." Abraham died at age 89 in 1716 in Hull, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts. In his will, made when he was "full of days," he mentioned wife Sarah and seven sons Benjamin, Thomas, Abraham, Josiah, Joseph, John, and Ephraim and "Dau. Lincoln & her children." ("Daughter Lincoln" was Sarah, who married Mordecai Lincoln. She had died in 1702.) The inventory of Abraham's property included: "House and home lot, orchard and barn, 16 acres at Petix Island, 160 acres at Brewsters Island, 30 acres at Slatesland and Hogsland, one and a half acres at Point Alton, 15 acres at Strawberry Hill, nine acres at Whitehead, three and three-quarter acres at Sagamore Hill, eight acres at Streets Pond River, and one acres meadow at home and common rights to three wood lots."



Seal of the Dominion of New England 1688



(8th GGF) **Thomas (of Hull) Jones** (23 Jan 1602 - 09 Mar 1680)
 (8th GGM) **Ann Greenwood** (1603 – 25 Jun 1657)

(**Note** - From findagrave source) There are several Thomas Jones of this time period. This memorial is for Thomas Jones, from Caversham, England, passenger on the Confidence (April 1638) and resident of Hingham, Hull, and Manchester, Massachusetts. This Thomas Jones is also a direct ancestor of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. Not to be confused with Thomas Jones of Virginia, or the six other Thomas Jones who came to New England before 1640.

Children:

1. Abraham, baptized at Henley on Thames on 19 Oct 1628. Married Sarah Whitman in 1653.
2. Sarah, baptized at Caversham, Oxfordshire 28 Jan 1630/1. She died at Boston on December 3, 1710, 75 years of age. Probably at Hull about 1651 she married Henry Chamberlain.
3. Hannah, born in England about 1633-35. Her order of birth in the family is uncertain as there is a gap in the parish register between 1631 and 1635 or she may have been baptized somewhere else prior to her immigration to New England. She died at Gloucester, Massachusetts on February 4, 1724/5; aged about 80. She married Richard Goodwin at Gloucester on November 20, 1666.
4. John, baptized in Caversham on 5 November 1636. He may have died at Hull on May 31, 1694; probably unmarried. He was unable to care for himself, per agreement of his siblings at the death of their father.
5. Thomas, baptized in HIngham 29 March 1640 married Elizabeth Pitts on 29 Dec 1653.
6. Mary, baptized 28 May 1643 and died without children before 1681.
7. Ephraim, was baptized at Hingham on July 27, 1649. He married Mary _____, moved to Manchester, Massachusetts as a child.

Thomas Jones was a tailor and a puritan who with his wife Ann, four children, Abraham, John, Sarah and Hannah, and two servants, set sail in a 100 ton vessel named "The Confidence of London" on 24 April 1638 bound from Southampton to Hingham, Mass. The servants were William Baunche and Jude Denley. The Confidence left Southampton, with Master John Gibson, and 84 passengers, arriving in Boston from Southampton April 24, 1638.



Caversham, (1 mile north of Reading) Oxfordshire, England

The term "Great Migration" can refer to the migration in the period of English Puritans to the New England Colonies, starting with Plymouth Colony and Massachusetts Bay Colony. They came in family groups rather than as isolated individuals and were mainly motivated by freedom to practice their beliefs. King James I and Charles I made some efforts to reconcile the Puritan clergy who had been alienated by the lack of change in the Church of England. Puritans embraced Calvinism (Reformed theology) with its opposition to ritual and an emphasis on preaching, a growing sabbatarianism, and preference for a presbyterian system of church polity, as opposed to the episcopal polity of the Church of England, which had also preserved medieval canon law almost intact. They opposed church practices that resembled Roman Catholic ritual. The Great Migration saw 80,000 people leave England, roughly 20,000 migrating to each of four destinations: Ireland, New England, the West Indies, and the Netherlands. The immigrants to New England came from every English county except Westmorland; nearly half were from East Anglia. The colonists to New England were mostly families with some education who were leading relatively prosperous lives in England. One modern writer, however, estimates that 7 to 10 percent of the colonists returned to England after 1640, including about a third of the clergymen.

Taken from "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register"
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 FOR THE YEAR 1860.

VOLUME XIV.

BOSTON:

SAMUEL G. DRAKE, PUBLISHER,

17 TREMONT STREET.

1860.

The Founders of New England.

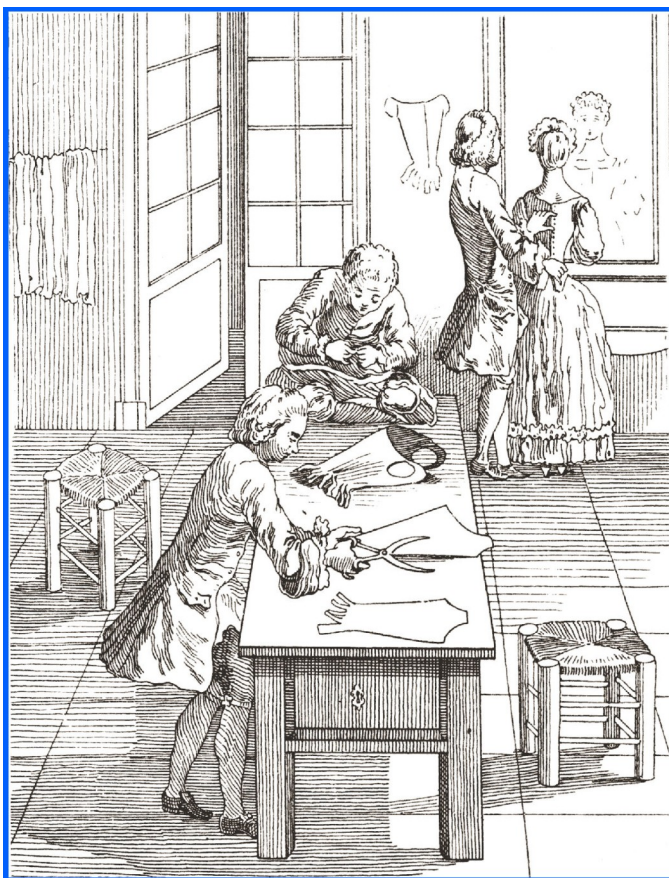
Thomas Jones of Gonsham

profession - Tayler

Ann Jones his wife

Four Children vnder x yeeres.

William Baunsh Jude Donley servants



English Tailor Shop



(9th GGF) **Sir Robert Thomas Jones** (25 Sep 1573 - 08 Oct 1635)
 (9th GGM) **Agnes Dole** (08 Oct 1572 - 08 Oct 1635)

"Sir" is a formal honorific address in English for men, derived from Sire in the High Middle Ages. Traditionally, as governed by law and custom, Sir is used for men who are knights and belong to certain orders of chivalry, as well as later applied to baronets and other offices. The wife of a knight or baronet tends to be addressed as "Lady". Additionally, since the late modern period, "Sir" has been used as a respectful way to address a man of superior social status or military rank. The form 'Sir' is first documented in English in 1297, as the title of honour of a knight, and latterly a baronet, being a variant of sire, which was already used in English since at least c.1205, as a title placed before a name and denoting knighthood, with additional general senses of 'father, male parent' from c.1250, and 'important elderly man' from 1362.

This is the first reference to any of my paternal ancestors having a title attached to his name. Since Robert Thomas Jones was not a knight or baron, it may have been given according to his social status at that time. Keep searching for the blue and white shield.

Sir Robert Thomas Jones was born 25 Sep 1573, in either Reading, Berkshire or Caversham, Oxfordshire, in England. In about 1601, in Caversham, Oxfordshire, Robert Jones married Agnes Dole, born in 1572 in St Mary, Reading, Berkshire, England. The couple lived in Caversham, Oxfordshire, England. There they had their son, Thomas Jones, born 1602 in Caversham, Oxfordshire, England. When Robert and Agnes decided to emigrate to New England in 1635, they did not take their son Robert or his family with them. They embarked aboard the HMS Abigail of London, Richard Hackwell, Master. She sailed for New England from June 4 until July 24, and sailed from Plymouth, England as her last port of departure, about August 1, with 220 persons aboard and many cattle. She arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, about October 8, infected with smallpox. Apparently both Robert and Agnes died either from that terrible malady or some other illness almost immediately after their arrival in Hingham, Plymouth Colony (Massachusetts), New England. Most family genealogies indicate they both died in 1635, the year they arrived. It is certain that they were no longer there when their son, Thomas Jones, and his family disembarked at Hingham in 1638.



(10th GGF) **Sir William Michael Jones** (1542 - 12 Oct 1606)

(10th GGM) **Lady Alice Lee Collier** (13 Oct 1540 - 01 Mar 1609)

With their titles “Sir” and “Lady” I expected to find a lot of information on William and Alice, but not much is available. Here is some on Lady Alice:

Gender: Female Birth: circa 1541 of Mildenhall, Wiltshire, England. Daughter of John Ford and Joane Ford. Wife of Sir William Jones. Mother of Henry Jones; William Eaton Jones, Jr.; Robert Jones. Half sister of Gregory Hockmore, Jr; Cicely Weston; Hugh Ford; Joane Ford; John Ford; and George Ford.



Lady Alice Lee Collier



Wiltshire Mildenhall

My connection to the Mayflower

My 10th Great Grandfather, Sir William Michael Jones "The Elder" 1542-1606, of Mildenhall, Wiltshire, England, married Lady Alice Lee Collier 1540-1609.

Their son, William Eaton Jones 1567-1593, married Margaret Mary Ford 1542-1585.

Their son, the Rev John Jones 1579-1636, married Anna Vassall 1594-1640.

Anna Vassall was the daughter of John Vassall and Lady Judith Burrough 1565-1639.

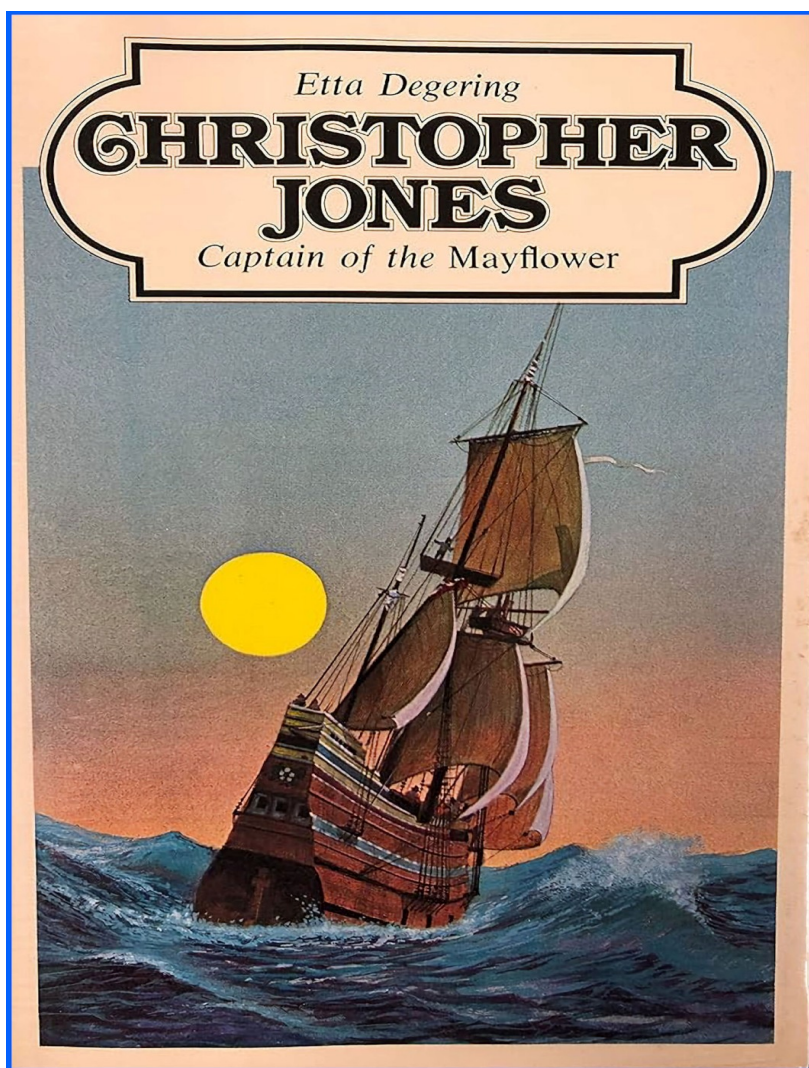
Anna Vassall's father, John Vassall, was the builder and owner of the Mayflower.

The Mayflower's captain, Christopher Jones, was 1/4 owner of the Mayflower.



Christopher Jones, Mayflower Captain is my 10th great aunt's 2nd husband.

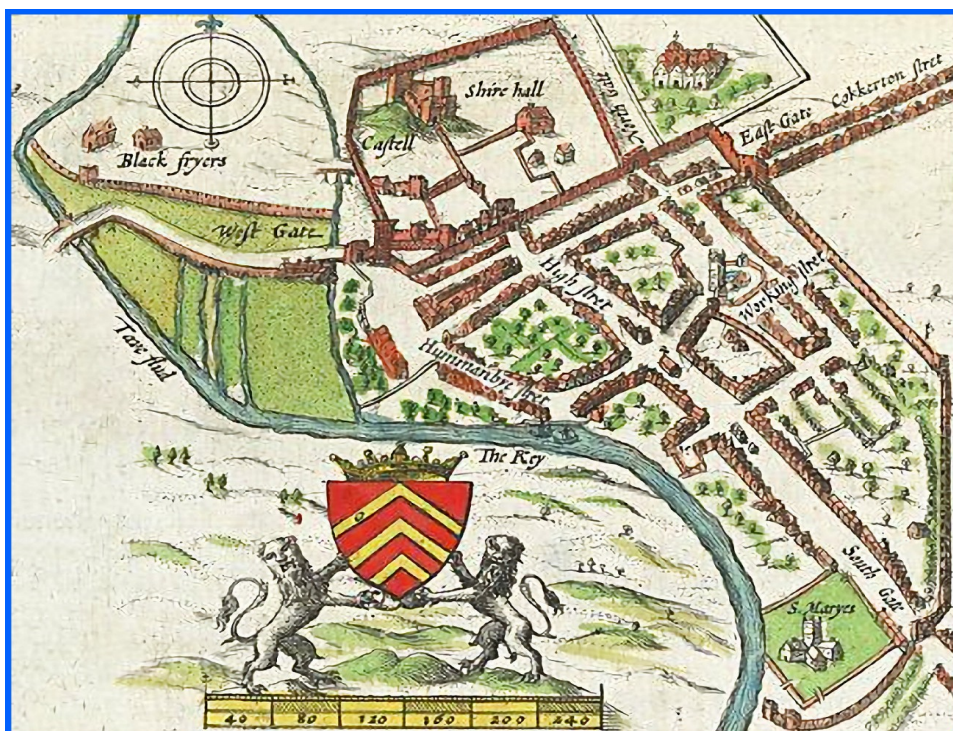
You → Ivy Jones (your father) → Henry Jackson Jones, Sr. (his father) → Margaret Miers (his mother) → Rachel Lacy Miers (her mother) → Batson Morgan (her father) → Jemima G. Morgan (his mother) → Zebulon Webb (her father) → Mary Webb (his mother) → Rebecca Adams (her mother) → Katherine Graves (her mother) → Thomas Gray of Harwich (her father) → Richard Gray of Harwich (his brother) → Josian Bartelmores (his wife) → Christopher Jones, Mayflower Captain (her husband)



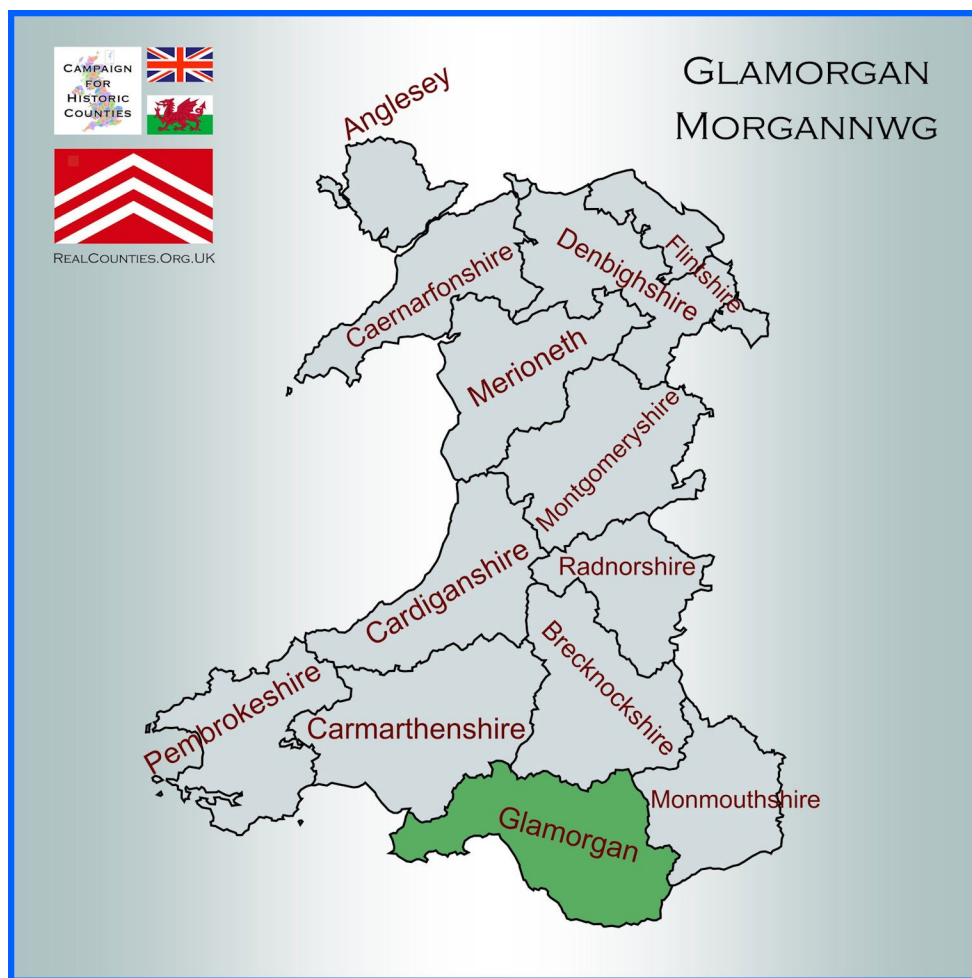


(11th GGF) **John Peter Jones III (the Younger)** (1524 - 20 April 1563)
 (11th GGM) **Lady Edith Codwellder (or Cadwallader)**
 (1522 - 09 Mar 1572)

John Peter Jones (the Younger) III was born in 1524 in Cardiff, Wales and died on 20 April 1563 in Wonastow, Monmouthshire, Gwent, Wales. Edith Codwellder (Cadwallader) was born in 1522 in Glamorganshire, Wales and died in Mildenhall, Wiltshire, England on 9 Mar 1572.



Medieval Cardiff Wales



The area that became known as Glamorgan was both a rural, pastoral area, and a conflict point between the Norman lords and the Welsh princes. It was defined by a large concentration of castles. By virtue of its location and geography, Morgannwg or Gly-wysing was the second part of Wales, after Gwent, to fall under the control of the Normans and was frequently the scene of fighting between the Marcher Lords and Welsh princes. The Laws in Wales Acts of 1535 established the County of Glamorgan through the amalgamation of the Lordship of Glamorgan with the lordships of Gower and Kilvey; the area that had previously been the cantref of Gwynllwg was lost to Monmouthshire. With Wales finally incorporated with the English dominions, the administration of justice passed into the hands of the crown. Major families in Glamorgan included the **Carnes** at Ewenny, the Mansels at Margam, Williams of Neath, the Herberts at Cardiff and Swansea, Sir David Ap Mathew of Llandaff, and the Stradlings of St Donats. The next upline Jones generation includes Lady Elizabeth Felkin Crane (**Carne**), wife of John James (of the woodlands) Jones.



(12th GGF) John (of the woodlands) Jones
(1505- 6 December 1565)
Lady Elizabeth Crane (Carne) (1509- 1565)

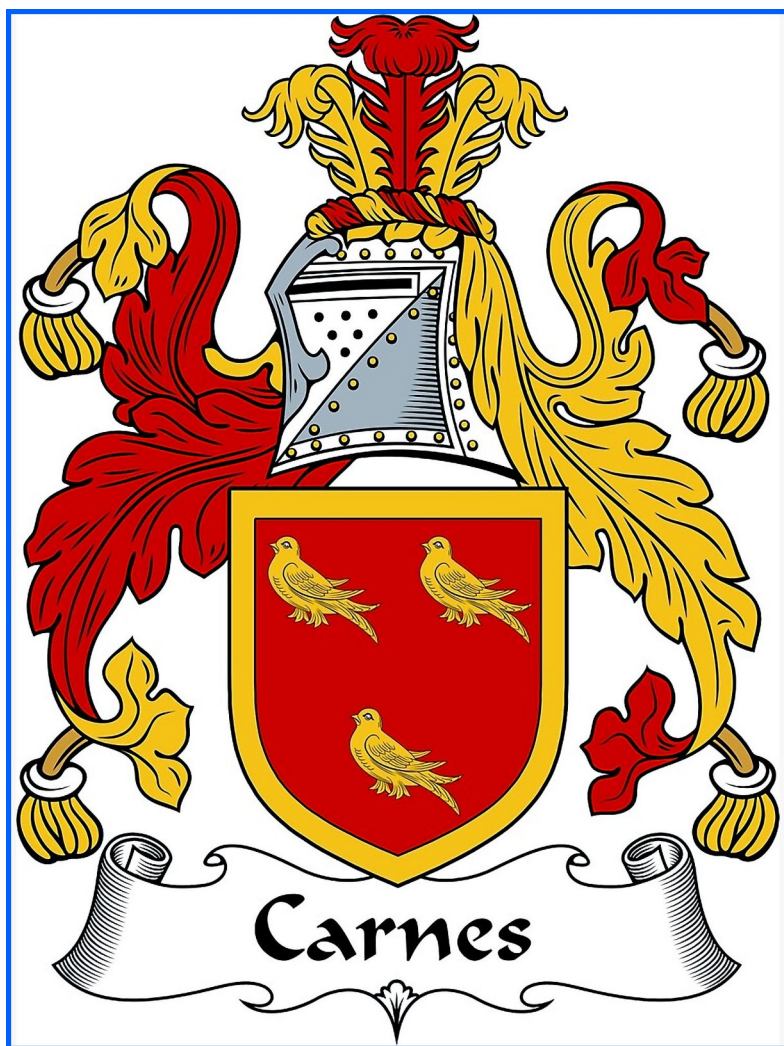
John Jones was born about 1505 in Treowen, Monmouthshire, Wales. He was the son of William Jones Sr. Esq. and Ann (Hawley) Jones. John Jones Sr. married Elizabeth Crane (Carne) in 1523 in Mildenhall, Wiltshire, England. He died on 6 Dec 1565 at about age 60 in Mildenhall, Wiltshire, England. John Jones Sr. was born about 1505 in Treowen, Monmouthshire, Wales. He was the son of William Jones Sr. Esq. and Ann (Hawley) Jones. John Jones Sr. married Elizabeth Crane (Carne) in 1523 in Mildenhall, Wiltshire, England. He died on 6 Dec 1565 at about age 60 in Mildenhall, Wiltshire, England.

The surname Carne is derived from the Welsh word "karn" which means "a pile of stones" such as was often used to mark a burial site. The forebears that initially bore the name Carne likely lived by a notable heap of stones. (The wealthy Carnegie name descended from Carne). Elizabeth Crane (Carne) had two brothers, Richard and Edward. Sir Edward Carne: (c. 1500-1561) was a Welsh Renaissance scholar, diplomat, and English Member of Parliament. He was a descendant of the princes of Gwent. Carne was descended from Thomas Le Carne, who was the second son of Ithyn, King of Gwent. He was educated at Oxford University, and became principal of Greek Hall. He was made Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.) in 1524. In 1530, he was part of the earl of Wiltshire's embassy to explain to Charles V why the king had rejected Catherine of Aragon. The Earl of Wiltshire was Anne Boleyn's father.

Sir Richard Carne's wife was Anne, a daughter of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam. He had one legitimate son, William, and four daughters. Carne became known as an erudite and eloquent speaker and became attached to the court of Henry VIII. Carne profited from the "Dissolution of the Monasteries" in Glamorgan, where he purchased Ewenny Priory, building a house there after 1545. In 1539 he obtained the lease of Gaunt's Hospital, Bristol, and acted as its treasurer. He was due to go abroad to arrange the ill-fated marriage of Anne of Cleves to King Henry VIII, and the revenue from the foundation was directed in the meantime to the support of his wife, Anne Denys, a daughter of Sir William Denys (d.1535) of Dyrham, Glos. Bristol Corporation objected, and in 1540 the church was purchased by Bristol Corporation.

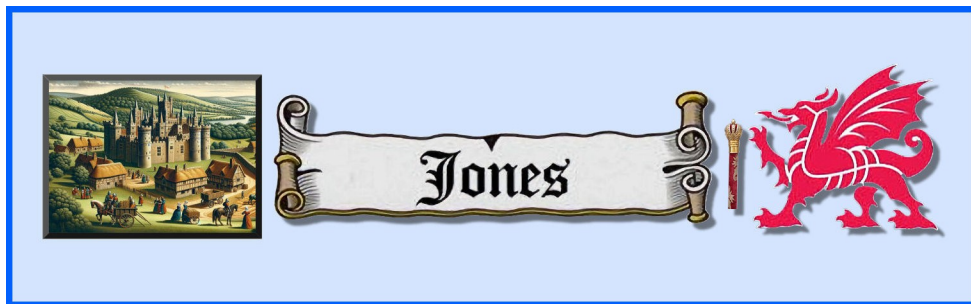
He was appointed High Sheriff of Glamorgan for 1543 and 1554, Master of Requests from 1540 to 1554 and was elected knight of the shire (MP) for Glamorgan in 1554.

During Queen Mary's reign he served on embassies to Emperor Charles V and to Rome, where he chose to remain on the accession of Elizabeth I and was put in charge of the English hospital of St. Thomas in the city. He is buried in the narthex of the Church of St. Gregory on the Caelian Hill in Rome.





Ewenny Priory, residence of Sir Edward Carne, brother of Lady Elizabeth Crane (Carne) who married my 12th GGF John Jones



(13th GGF) William "High Sheriff" Jones Esq (Abt. 1477-Bef. 1586)
Ann Hawley (1475-1512)

High Sheriff William Jones was the Standard Bearer to King Henry VII. He married Ann Hawley of Treowen, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Standard bearers had the important role of carrying standards (spears with various symbols on them). These standards were very important to the soldiers. The Standard Bearer of England was once an important office within the English army, especially during the times when Kings were still present on the battlefield.

During the Wars of the Roses, each side had their own Standard Bearer, for example; Sir David Ap Mathew, standard bearer of Edward, Duke of York (later King Edward IV) at the Battle of Towton, and then William Jones, standard bearer of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond (later King Henry VII). It increasingly became an honorific rank, and in modern times it has been linked with the King's Champion.

The royal standards of England were narrow, tapering swallow-tailed heraldic flags, of considerable length, used mainly for mustering troops in battle, in pageants and at funerals, by the monarchs of England. In high favour during the Tudor period, the Royal English Standard was a flag that was of a separate design and purpose to the Royal Banner. It featured St George's Cross at its head, followed by a number of heraldic devices, a supporter, badges or crests, with a motto—but it did not bear a coat of arms. The Royal Standard changed its composition frequently from reign to reign, but retained the motto *Dieu et mon droit*, meaning God and my right; which was divided into two bands: *Dieu et mon* and *Droyt*.

The standard was equivalent to the modern headquarters flag and played a significant role in the medieval army. Beneath it was pitched the tent of the leader; behind it his retainers would follow; around it they would gather after a charge to regroup; under it they would make their last stand in battle. During the Tudor period the standing army came into being and the standard ceased to be use as an instrument of war. Only to be borne by those who were entitled to fly them.



King Henry VII

Holding a rose and wearing the collar of the Order Of the Golden Fleece



Coat of Arms of King Henry VII

Born Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond 28 January 1457 in Pembroke Castle,
Pembrokeshire, Wales

Henry VII was born on 28 January 1457 at Pembroke Castle, in the English-speaking portion of Pembrokeshire known as Little England beyond Wales. He was the only child of Lady Margaret Beaufort, who was 13 years old at the time, and Edmund Tudor, 1st Earl of Richmond who, at 26, died three months before Henry's birth. He was probably baptised at St Mary's Church, Pembroke, though no documentation of the event exists. Henry's paternal grandfather, Owen Tudor, originally from the Tudors of Penmynydd, Isle of Anglesey in Wales, had been a page in the court of King Henry V. He rose to become one of the "Squires to the Body to the King" after military service at the Battle of Agincourt. Owen is said to have secretly married the widow of Henry V, Catherine of Valois. One of their sons was Edmund, Henry's father. Edmund was created Earl of Richmond in 1452, and "formally declared legitimate by Parliament".



Royal Standard of King Henry VII

which my 13th GGF William "Sheriff" Jones Esq held for King Henry VII



Medieval Standard Bearer



Opposing armies with Standard Bearers



Pembroke Castle, birthplace of King Henry VII



(14th GGF) John Jones Esq (1460-1516)

Ann Morgan (Abt 1460-1516)

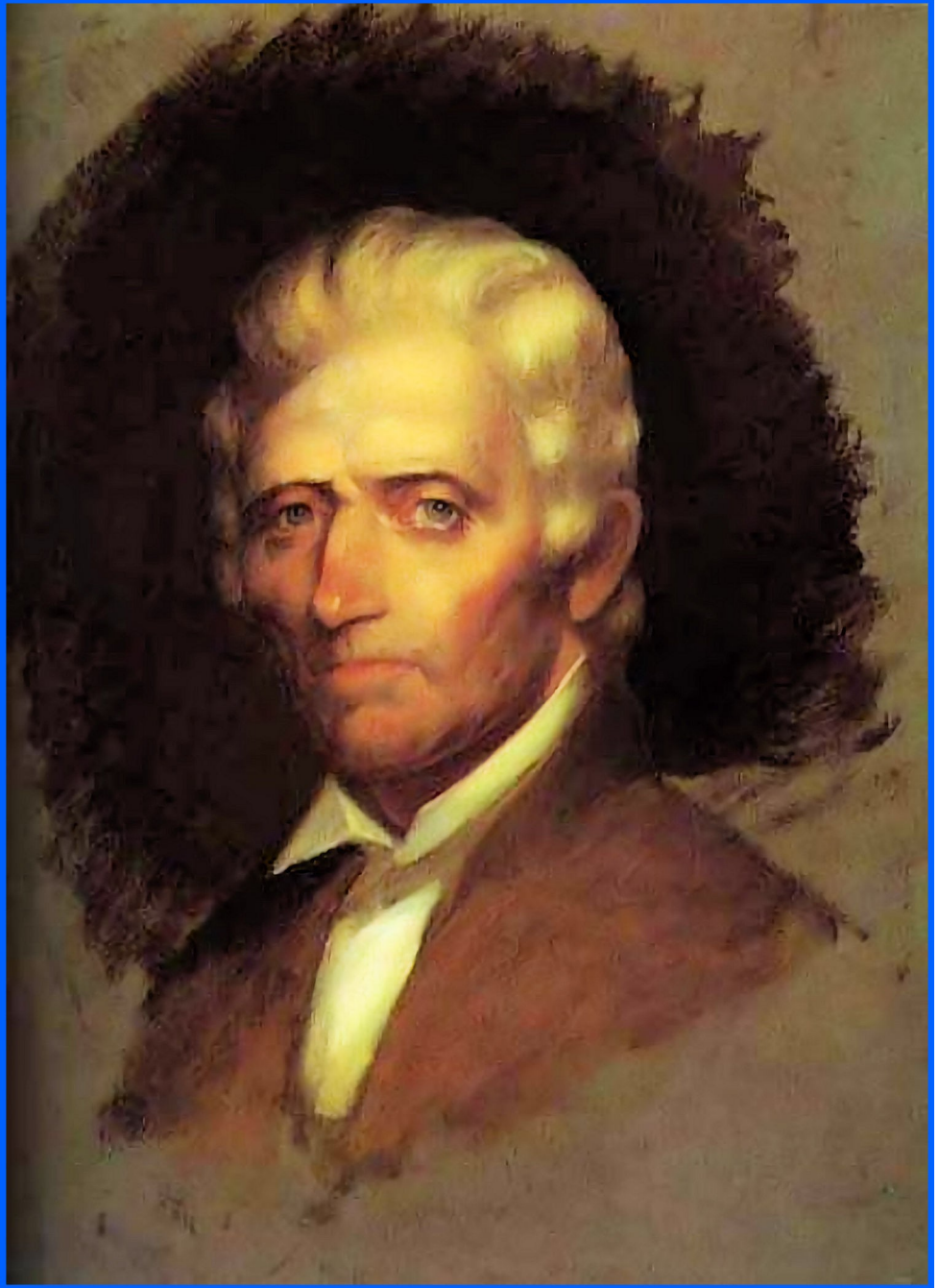
John Jones Esq was born 1460 in (Glamorgan) Wales & died 1516 in Treowen (Glamorgan) Wales. He married Ann Morgan who was born Abt 1460 in Treowen (Glamorgan) Wales & died 1516 in Treowen (Glamorgan) Wales. There was 1 known child: William. Reference, Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry, Volume 1, 1875.

The word "Mor-gan" is a Cymric derivative, meaning one born by the sea (muir, sea; gin, begotten). It's one of the oldest Welsh names on record, stretching back to the legends of King Arthur: The story goes that after a defeat in battle with a local potentate, Arthur removed his queen for safety to the coast of what is now the county of Glamorganshire, in Wales.

The Morgan Family is a much-researched family. This is the family which Daniel Boone (of Kentucky Fame), Justin Morgan (The Morgan Horse), and Henry Morgan (The Famous Buccaneer) all descended from.



Statue of Justin Morgan's famous horse



Daniel Morgan Boone



**Henry Morgam, descendant of Anne Morgan,
wife of my 14th GGF John Jones Esq.**



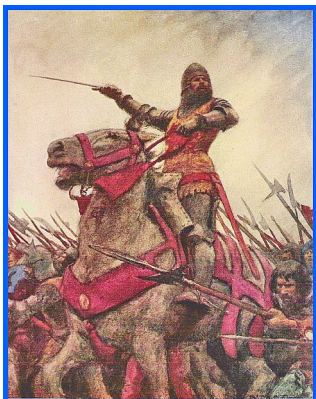
(15th GGF) Thomas Hynaf (Ap Gruffydd) Jones (1425-1474)
Elizabeth Gruffydd (1420-1514)

Thomas "Hynaf" Ap GRUFFUDD "Earl of Cardiff" Jones was born about 1425 in Maenordeilo, Cantref Mawr, Carmarthenshire, Wales. Thomas "Hynaf" Ap's father was Gruffudd Ap NICOLAS and his mother was Mabli DWNN. His paternal grandparents are Nicolas Ap PHILIP and Jonet Verch GRUFFUDD. He had a brother and four sisters, named Owain Ap, Lleucu Verch, Gwenllian Verch, Margred Verch and Lleucu Verch. He was the third youngest of the six children.

Note – "Ap or Ab" means "son of". "Verch or Ferch" means "daughter of". GRUFFUDD means Griffith, one of the earliest surnames in Wales. "Hynaf" means elder, or senior.

Elizabeth ferch Gruffydd was born in 1420 in Wichnor, Staffordshire, England. She died in 1514 in Newton, Glamorgan, Wales. She was buried in Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, Wales. Her father was Sir JOHN GRIFFITH, of Wychnor & Abermarlais (Abt 1400-20 Jun 1471). Her mother was CATHERINE TYRWHITT (Abt 1402 - 1457) Kettleby, Bigby, Caistor, Lincolnshire, England.

Historic events just before, during, after Thomas Jones life



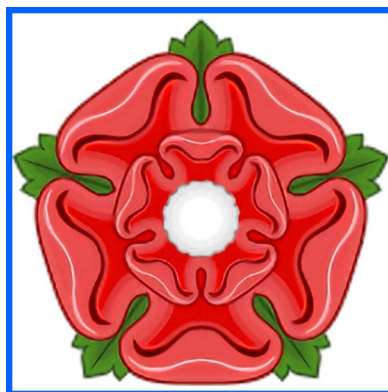
In 1400, a Welsh nobleman, Owain Glyndŵr, revolted against Henry IV of England. Owain inflicted a number of defeats on the English forces and for a few years controlled most of Wales. Some of his achievements included holding the first Welsh Parliament at Machynlleth and plans for two universities.

Eventually the king's forces were able to regain control of Wales and the rebellion died out, but Owain himself was never captured. His rebellion caused a great upsurge in Welsh identity and he was widely supported by Welsh people throughout the country.

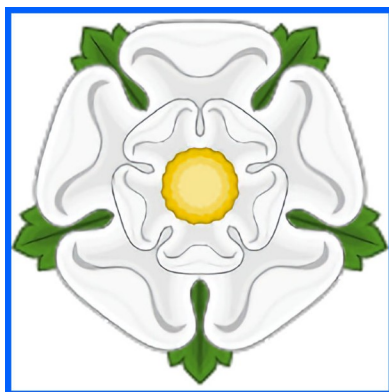
As a response to Glyndŵr's rebellion, the English parliament passed the Penal Laws against the Welsh people in 1402. These prohibited the Welsh from carrying arms, from holding office and from dwelling in fortified towns. These prohibitions also applied to Englishmen who married Welsh women. These laws remained in force after the rebellion, although in practice they were gradually relaxed.

In the **Wars of the Roses**, which began in 1455, both sides made considerable use of Welsh troops. The main figures in Wales were the two Earls of Pembroke, the Yorkist William Herbert and the Lancastrian Jasper Tudor. A Council of Wales and the Marches was created to rule Wales, by the Lancastrian Henry VI for his son Edward of Westminster in 1457. The Council was created again in 1471 by Edward IV for his son Edward V.

The name "Wars of the Roses" refers to the heraldic badges associated with the two rival branches of the royal House of Plantagenet fighting for control of the English throne; the White Rose of York and the Red Rose of Lancaster.



The Wars of the Roses were a series of civil wars fought over control of the English throne from 1455 to 1487 between the House of Lancaster and House of York. The conflict resulted in the end of Lancaster's male line in 1471, leaving the



Tudor family to inherit their claim to the throne through the female line. Conflict was largely brought to an end upon the union of the two houses through marriage, creating the Tudor dynasty that would subsequently rule England.

In 1485 Jasper's nephew, Henry Tudor, landed in Wales with a small force to launch his bid for the throne of England. Henry was of Welsh descent, counting princes such as Rhys ap Gruffydd among his ancestors, and his cause gained much support in Wales. Henry defeated King Richard III of England at the Battle of Bosworth Field with an army containing many Welsh soldiers and gained the throne as Henry VII of England. Henry VII again created a Council of Wales and the Marches for his son Prince Arthur.

Under his son, Henry VIII of England, the Laws in Wales Acts 1535 and 1542 were passed, integrating Wales with England in legal terms, abolishing the Welsh legal system, and banning the Welsh language from any official role or status, but it did for the first time define the Wales–England border and allowed members representing constituencies in Wales to be elected to the English Parliament. They also abolished any legal distinction between the Welsh and the English, thereby effectively ending the Penal Code although this was not formally repealed.



(16th GGF) Gruffydd (Ap Nicolas) Jones (1393-2 Jan 1461)
Mabli (Verch Maredydd) Dwinn (1399-1438)

Gruffudd ap Nicolas Jones was probably born about 1393 in Llandeilo Fawr, Maer-nordeilo, Carmarthenshire, Wales. "Sir Gruffydd ab Niclas, of Dinefawr, called the 'Eagle of Caermarthen,' was the most unflinching and staunchest supporter of the House of York. In more peaceful times he was a great patron of the bards. He married Mabli ferch Mredydd ap Henri Dwinn, and they had at least one son: Thomas ap Gruffudd, born about 1425 in Maenordeilo, Cantref Mawr, Carmarthenshire, Wales.

It is said that he was thrice married:

- (1) to Mabel (Mabli), daughter of Meredith Ap Henry Dwinn,
- (2) to a daughter of Sir Thomas Perrot, and
- (3) to Jane, daughter of Jenkin Ap Rhys Ap Dafydd of Gilfach-wen.

"On the verge of the Wars of the Roses, he was on good terms with the court of Henry VI, and after the Yorkist victory at S Alban's, 1455, he lost some of his offices. "However, he and his sons, Thomas and Owen, were granted general pardons on 26 Oct 1456. "Gruffudd's last known act was to make over to his son Owain the castle and lordship of Narberth in February 1460/1. He was a follower of Edward, Earl of March, as he had been of his father the Duke of York, and was highly complimented in an ode by the bard Lewys Glyn Cothi.

Mabli verch MAREDUDD DWINN was born in 1399 in Croesallgwn, Llangyndeym, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She died in 1438 in Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She got married in the year 1418 at Llandeilo Fawr, Carmarthenshire, Wales when she was 23 years old.

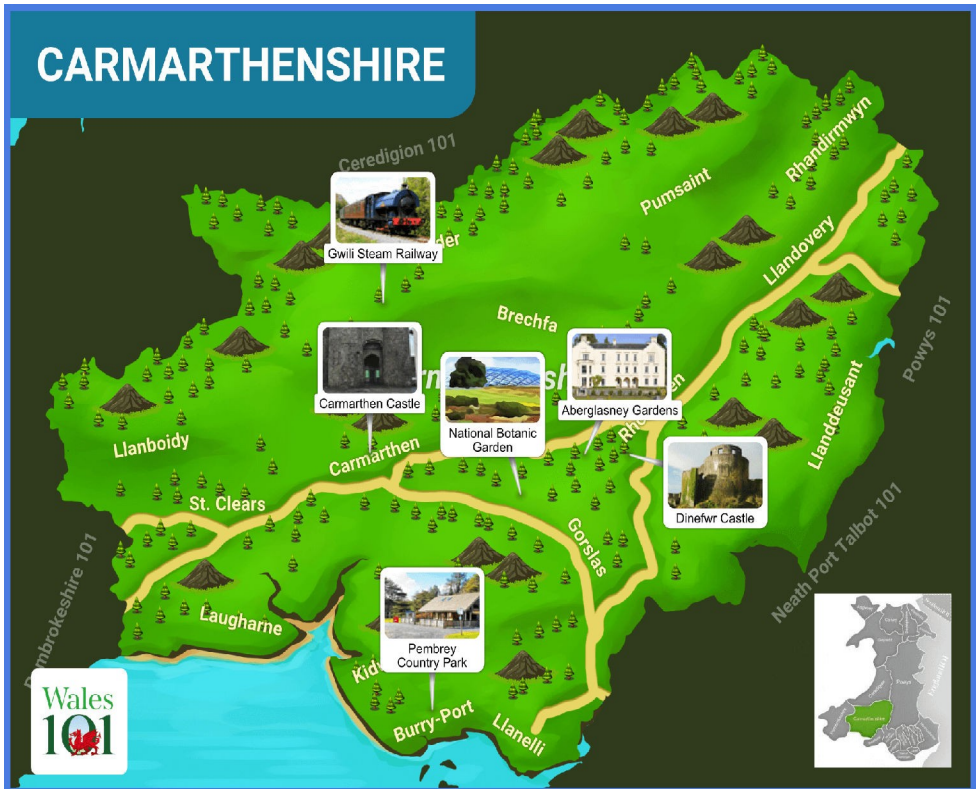
Child(ren):

- Mabli ferch Gruffudd ap Philip 1420-????
- Gwenllian ferch GRUFFUDD ap Philip 1420-1421
- Margred ferch Gruffudd ap Philip 1422-1422
- Lleucu ferch Gruffudd ap Philip 1423-1423
- Elen ferch Gruffudd ap Philip 1425-????
- Owain ap gruffudd ap Philip 1427-1456
- Thomas'hynaf' ap gruffudd Jones Abt 1428-Abt 1474
- Mawd ferch Gruffudd ap Philip 1433-????



(17th GGF) Nicolas (Ap Philip) Jones (1360-1393)
Jonet (Verch Gruffydd) Tudor (Abt. 1367-?)

Nicholas (Sir Lord) Ap Philip Jones [Nicholas ap Phylip] was born in 1367 in Carmarthenshire, Wales. He died in 1393 in Carmarthenshire, Wales. Jonet (Verch Gruffydd) Tudor was born circa 1370 on Llangathen, Cetheiniog, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She was the daughter of Gruffudd ap Llewelyn Foethus and Lleucu Llwyd. She married Nicolas ap Philip Jones. She was the sister of Rhys ap Gruffudd Jones and John (Ieuan) ap Gruffudd.



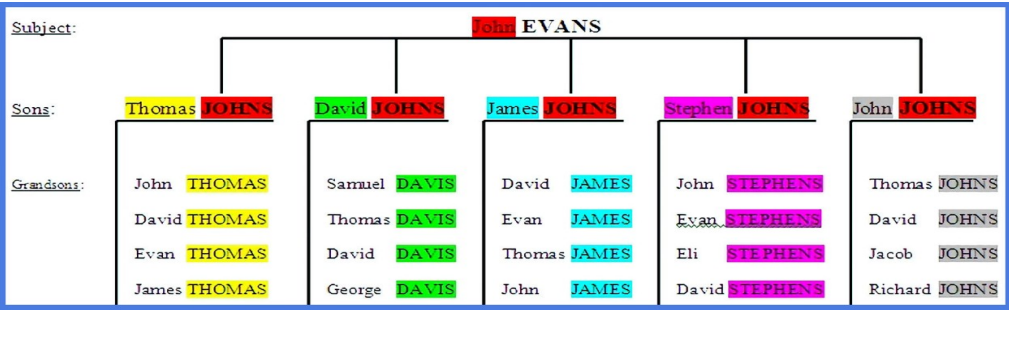
Note – This ends the surname Jones in my paternal line, according to the GED file in Ancestris. The surname Jones first appeared in Wales in 1273, and by the early 16th century, it was becoming more common as the English system of surnames replaced the traditional Welsh patronymic system. The name originated in England and means "John's son" from the Latin word Johannes. It may have become common in Wales because many fathers were given the name John, and their children were also likely named John. Over time, these children became John Jones, instead of having Welsh Christian names like Meredudd (Meredith) or Llewelyn.

The surname evolved from variations of traditionally Welsh names: Ieuan, Iowan, Ioan, Iwan, or even Siôn (the letter 'J' was originally being pronounced as 'i', akin to how J is pronounced in the Latin alphabet). The sound generated from 'Si-' in Siôn is a Welsh approximation of the English 'J' sound that does not exist natively to the language (refer to Irish Seán), equivalent to the English 'Sh' such as in "shed."

It exists as an anglicisation of these names during periods in which many Welsh were forced to change their names, ridding their patronymic names ("Ap Rhys" to "Prys" and then "Price" in English, or attaching an '-s' to the end of a given name to signify an old patronym: "Owain" to "Owen" to finally "Owens"), or English speakers transliterating these names to a more conventional spelling through mishearing. They may also come from the English patronymic "Johns," or "Johnson" ("son of John").

The surname Jones first appears on record as a surname in England in 1273 with the name "Matilda Jones". Others put the first known record of the surname Jones as 1279, in Huntingdonshire, England. Around the time of the Laws in Wales Acts in the early to mid 16th century, the traditional Welsh system of patronymics was increasingly replaced by the English system of surnames, since English was the official state language and all official documents needed to be in English. This led to the Anglicisation of Welsh names, meaning that English Christian names (such as John) became increasingly common surnames to distinctively Welsh Christian first names such as Meredudd (Meredith) and Llewelyn. Thus "Mab Ioan" or "ap Sion" (and many other variations) meaning "son of John" became the surname Jones in a large number of cases, making it a very frequently used surname.

According to Ancestris, my continuing upline ancestors had the names Griffith (11 generations), Alser (one generation), Tudwal (one generation), Rhodri (one generation) and Meuric (one generation).





My Welsh uplines before Nicolas (Ap Philip) Jones

(18th GGF) Philip (Ap Elidir) Griffith (Bef. 1296-Abt. 1367)
Gwladus (Fras) Verch Dafydd (Abt. 1315-?)

|

(19th GGF) Elidir (Ddu-Elidir) Griffith (Abt. 1225-1296)
Elsbeth Ferch Seisyll (Abt. 1230-?)

|

(20th GGF) Elidir (Ap Rhys) Griffith (Abt. 1195-?)
Gwladus Verch Philip (1199-?)

|

(21st GGF) Rhys (Ap Gronwy) Griffith (Abt 1175-?)
Matilda de Broase (1174-1248)

|

(22nd GGF) Gronwy (Ap Einion) Griffith (Abt. 1155-?)
Spouse - ?

|

(23rd GGF) Einion (Ap Llywarch) Griffith (Abt. 1130-1168)
Anne Verch Llywelyn (Abt. 1135-?)

|

(24th GGF) Llywarch (Ap Bran) (Tribe 2) Griffith (1100-1155)
Rhael Verch Gronwy (1111-1143)

|

(25th GGF) Bran (Ap Dinawal) (Lord Angelsy - King of Dyfed) Griffith (1080-1129)
Maud De (N) Corbeil (1080-1127)

|

(26th GGF) Dinawal (Tudwal Ap Tudor) Griffith (1050-1128)
Dyddgu Verch Iorwerth (1050-1124)

|

(27th GGF) Tudor (Tudwal - Ap Einudd) Griffith (1031-?)
Spouse - ?

(28th GGF) Einudd (Ap Aelan) Griffith (987-?)
 Spouse - ?
 |
 (29th GGF) Aelan Ap Alser (950-1035)
 Gwladys Verch Rhun (?-?)
 |
 (30th GGF) Alser Ap Tudwal (Abt. 892-?)
 Gwladys Ferch Rhun Dyfed (?-?)
 |
 (31st GGF) "Gloff" (Ap Rhodri) Tudwal (Abt. 863-?)
 Spouse - ?
 |
 (32nd GGF) Rhodri Mawr (the Great) ap Merfyn (820-878)
 Angharad ferch Meurig (?-877)

END of Ancestry search



Rhodri the Great – My 32nd GGF

Rhodri ap Merfyn was the son of Merfyn Frych, who was the King of Gwynedd until his death in 844 and his wife, Angharad ferch Meurig, Queen of Powys. Probably born around 820, not much can be said about his childhood and even if he had siblings it is unknown.

What most sources agree is that when he was twenty four years old, if considering correct he was born in 820, Rhodri succeeded his father as King of Gwynedd. Years later, with the death of his mother's brother, he'd also inherit the kingdom of Powys and, from his wife's brother, Seisyllwg as well.

Sometimes considered as King of Wales, despite the concept of nationalism and a whole unified kingdom be more modern, truth is that 80% of Wales Rhodri managed to keep under his rule, considering that ever since Roman invasion Wales was nothing but divided regions whose chiefs claimed ascendancy of Celtic tribes.

However, just as his descendants afterwards, Rhodri would too be a figure of resistance before the English. Yet, naturally, with some differences. England was not unified as we know after the Norman invasions and, like Wales, was filled with regions that had different rulers (Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex, for example), though the Anglo-Saxons from Wessex, under the command of Alfred the Great, desired to unite Wessex and Mercia. Considering these pieces of a future whole kingdom, one must take in consideration how social actors were build these days: if every man is the product of a society, how Rhodri was his?

A man of wars, he was not a knight errant, neither was the son to have a life in Church. Defending his realm against the Vikings, in a battle where he killed their leader, Rhodri's deeds were sang in songs and written in poetries, constituting what in Middle Ages the ideals of knighthood.

"Rhodri's fame sprang from his success as a warrior. That success was noted by The Ulster Chronicle and by Sedulius Scottus, an Irish scholar at the court of the Emperor Charles the Bald at Liege. It was his victory over the Vikings in 856 which brought him international acclaim. Wales was less richly provided with fertile land and with the navigable rivers that attracted the Vikings, and the Welsh kings had considerable success in resisting them. Anglesey bore the brunt of the attacks, and it was there in 856 that Rhodri won his great victory over Horn, the leader of the Danes, much to the delight of the Irish and the Franks."

Best remembered for his victories in battlefield, else there is nothing further about this interesting character. Certainly, it is curious to notice that some sources claim Rhodri to be the first Prince of Wales, whilst others call him 'the first King of all Wales'. Regardless of this, the impression he left on contemporaries and his counterparts are timeless, since Rhodri became the one king to be looked upon.

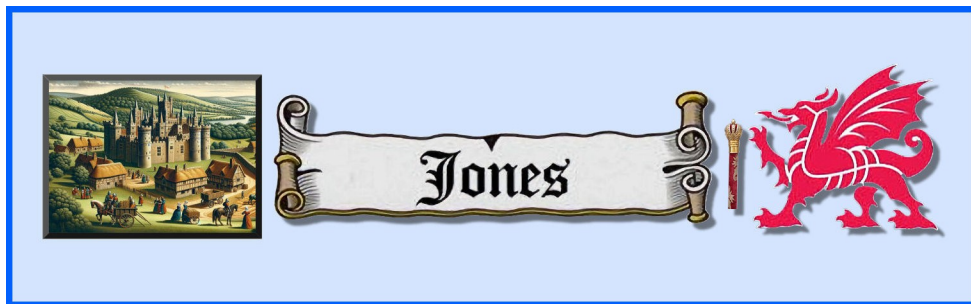
His death is described as both tragic and somewhat "legendary". This latter is explained by the fact Rhodri the Great faced Alfred the Great in battle field, a "clash of titans" indeed. This fight occurred because of the ambitions of Alfred in expanding his dominions and that included to subdue Wales, something we see in other periods of Wales's History. Here's how this battle is described:

"In 877 the two "Greats", Rhodri and Alfred clashed, and the Welsh leader and his son Gwriad were killed. In the vacuum following Rhodri's death, Welsh kings, perhaps fearing the might of the Danes more than the threat of Alfred, and fearful of the power of Rhodri's sons, submitted to the overlordship of Wessex."

With the death of Rhodri, Wales was divided among Rhodri's son and it would not be united until further centuries. Likewise other Welsh leaders previous discussed, social imagination turned Rhodri as the hero people would always look up to when, through the whole Middle Ages, Welsh attempted to resist England's tyrannies.



Shield and Crest of Rhodri Mawr – 32nd GGF



Well, I did not find a direct heraldry link in my upline. I may have just overlooked one. I'm sure some of them are my Great Uncles, Nephews, etc. Per Burke's Peerage, the Jones family in Wales alone has 11 crests and 65 tartan products, including kilts, scarves, and fabrics. So, "My Inheritance" consists of a wealth of knowledge that I never knew about my family. Discovering those with titles such as "Sir", "Lady", "High Sheriff" and "King" Rhodri Mawr is intriguing, knowing they must have had a life filled with action and adventure.



Jones Of Hendwr heraldry shield 'Black Lion' of Powys

The Jones of Hendwr, is a Welsh gentry family from the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Edeirnion, Merionethshire, descended from the 4th Baron of Hendwr. 'Yr Hendwr' means 'the Old Tower' in Welsh and is visually represented by the crest of the Jones of Hendwr family.

When Thomas de Hendwr, 6th Baron of Hendwr, died on 26 October 1432, the barony of Hendwr was divided between his first cousins, the sons of Giwn Lloyd (d. 1425). The elder son Dafydd, who succeeded as 7th Baron, had the half of Hendwr centred on the caput of the Barony. The younger son Ieuan ap Giwn Lloyd inherited the other half of the barony centred on the nearby house of Faerdre Ucha or Ty Ucha.

The eponymous ancestor of the family was John ap Rhydderch ap Ieuan, of Hendwr, who appears in the visitations of Wales in 1594. His son, Maurice Jones of Faerdref Uchaf, Esq. (1597- ca. 1655), was the first to adopt the surname 'Jones'. In 1652, Nathanael Jones, who had inherited from his father half of the manor of Hendwr, married Mary Wynn, the 15th Baroness of Hendwr and the heiress of the other half of the manor of Hendwr. In this way the Hendwr estate was reunited and this was celebrated in several poems. This union was short-lived as the estate eventually passed to Nathanael's great-grandson, Giwn Lloyd, after whose death the Passingham family tricked his elderly sisters into signing away the Hendwr estate.

The family, like their kinsmen, were Royalists during the English Civil War and Lt. Nathanael Jones, fought at the Battle of Marston Moor, leading a company of men from Llandrillo. Later, Nathanael achieved minor fame as a native Welsh poet and translator of theological textbooks, such as works by Jeremy Taylor from English into Welsh, so that they could be more widely read. He also served as a Justice of the Peace and coroner for Merionethshire, and became High Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1673. His son, Maurice, also served as High Sheriff in 1684.

Descendants of Nathanael's younger brother, John Jones of Ty Ucha (d.1705) continued to hold land in the barony of Hendwr until it was all sold in 1840s and the family moved to Cheshire.

As descendants of Owain Brogyntyn, they bear the 'Black Lion' of Powys on their escutcheon and the crest A tower argent (symbolising Hendwr) which was confirmed in a grant of arms by Randle Holme, deputy herald for Chester and North Wales at the College of Arms. Their arms hang in the hall of Jesus College, Oxford where several members of the family were educated.

Nathanael Jones (c. 1624 – 1683), Esq., of Hendwr, Merionethshire, was a Welsh gentleman-poet. He was born in the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Edeirnion, the second son of Maurice Jones, Esq. of Faerdref Uchaf, and later moved to Hendwr, Merionethshire, an Elizabethan mansion of great antiquity, within the same parish. He was descended from the Barons of Kymmer-yn-Edeirnion, and as such bore the 'Black Lion of Powys' on his arms and 'Kymmer-yn-Edeirnion' as his motto, in memory of the paternal barony.



Various Jones who were awarded heraldry in Ireland, Wales, England

Note - "Heraldic Visitations" were tours of inspection undertaken by Kings of Arms (or alternatively by heralds, or junior officers of arms, acting as their deputies) throughout England, Wales and Ireland. Their purpose was to register and regulate the coats of arms of nobility, gentry and boroughs, and to record pedigrees. They took place from 1530 to 1688, and their records (akin to an upper class census) provide important source material for historians and genealogists. Each awarded or recorded heraldry is different although many are very similar.

Griffith Jones. Merionethshire, Wales. 1569.

Edward Jones. Walpole and Marshland in County Norfolk, England 1587.

Walter Jones (or his grandfather) Worcester, England 1602. Rrelatives - son of John Jones, grandson of John Jones of Greysmund, County Monmouth, Wales.

Sir Ellis Jones. Provost marshal of Munster, officer in Cromwell's army. Kildaire, Ireland. Knighted 1603. Relatives - son of Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir Roger Jones. Sheriff of London. London, England. Granted 1604 and to his brother Thomas Jones, Bishop of Meath. Relatives - ??

William Jones. Chilton and Shrewsbury, County Salop (Shropshire). Granted 1607. Relatives - son of Thomas Jones, grandson of William Jones, great-grandson of Richard Jones of Holt, County Denbigh, Wales. Had two daughters, Ellena and Sara.

Sir Francis Jones. Merchant, Lord Mayor of London, Sheriff of London and Master of the Haberdashers Company. Granted 1620. Relatives - son of John Jones of Cleverly, County Shropshire. Relatives - Three sons, including one named Abraham, and one daughter.

Sir Roger Jones. First Vicount of Ranelagh, Ireland. Lord President of Connaught. Commander and member of Parliament, Ireland. Created and Granted 1628. Relatives - son of Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, father of two sons, Arthur and Thomas, and two daughters, Margaret and Mary.

John Jones. Chiswick, Middlesex, England. Recorded in Visitation of 1663. Relatives - son of Thomas and Anne. Father of three sons, Thomas, John and Edward, and four daughters, Ann, Mary, Elizabeth and Susan.

John Jones. A woolen draper. Stratford Bow, Middlesex, England. Recorded in Visitation of 1663. Relatives - son of John of Bristol, grandson of John of Bristol. Father of one son, John and two daughters, Abigail and Mary, a step-daughter.

Edmund Jones. Barrister or judge, recorder of Brecknock and Carmarthen. Buckland, Breconshire, Wales. Born Abt 1612. Relatives - Five sons, Games, Edmund, Moses. Edward, Thomas, and four daughters, Rachel, Margaret, Damaris and Catherine.

Sir Henry Jones. First Baronet of Albemarle. Abermarlais, Carmarthen, Wales. Created 1643. Relatives - Married Elizabeth Salisbury, no male offspring.

Thomas Jones of Edwin Loch. Worcester, England. He died in 1610. Had numerous children, including Richard Jones, merchant of London. Kin to Jones of Droitwich.

Rice Jones, Esq. Asthall, Oxford, England. Recorded in Visitation of 1634. Relatives - grandson of John Jones of Kenioke. Second great-grandson of Griffith Ap David Goch, alias Jones, 1465.

Sir Hartford Jones-Brydges, First Baronet of Boultonbrook. Ambassador to Persia, High Sheriff, Privy Councillor. Boultonbrook, Radnorshire, Wales. Created in 1807. Relatives - son of Hartford Jones of Presteign. Father of one son and two daughters with wife Sarah Gott.

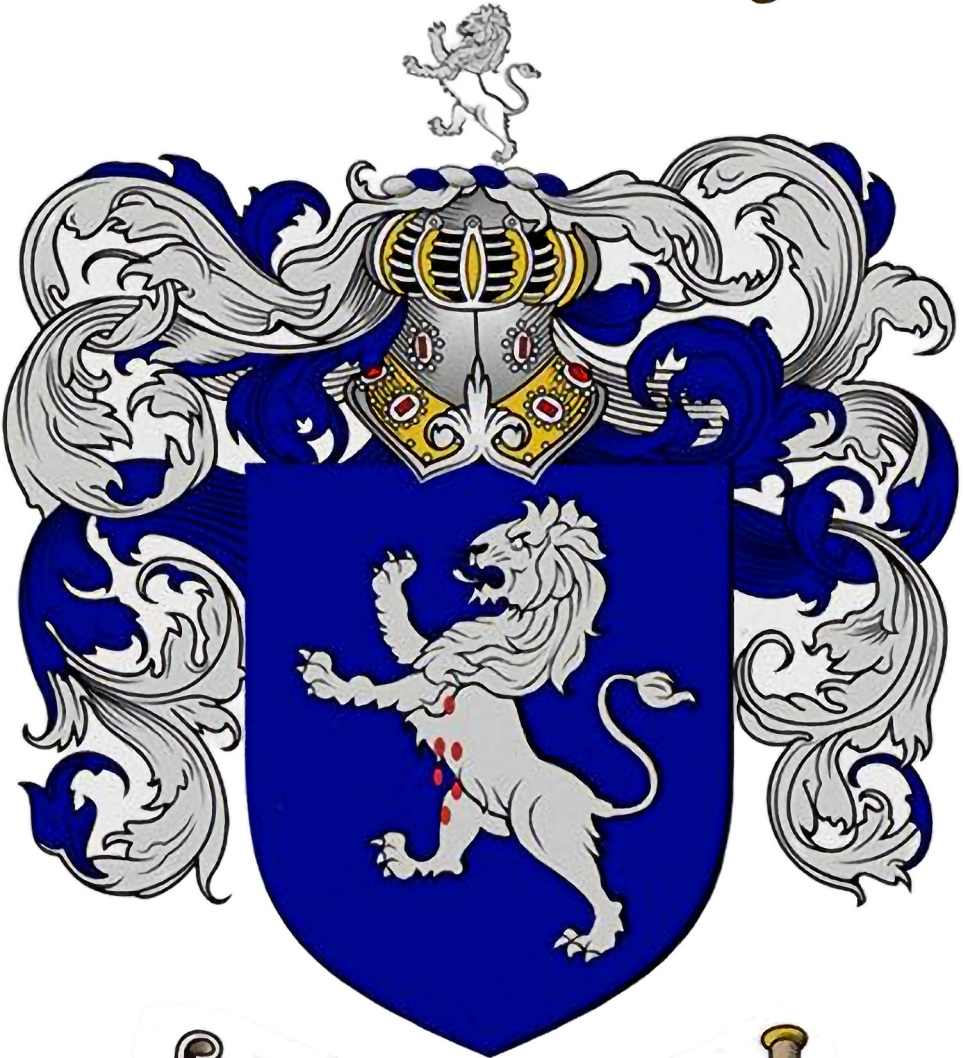
Sir Thomas Twrwhitt, First Baronet of Stanley Hall. Member of Parliament, Fellow of the Royal Society. Stanley Hall, Shropshire. Created 1808. Relatives - son of John of Netherly Clay House, Captain in Royal Navy. Father of three sons and two daughters with wife, Harriet B. Williams.

Sir John Thomas Jones. Major-General, officer of the Royal Engineers. Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, England. Created 1831. Relatives - son of John Jones Esq, general superintendent at Landguard Court. Father of three sons and one daughter with Catherine Lawrence.

James Jones. Archdeacon of Hereford. Hereford, England. He died in 1823.

Morgan Jones, Esq. Pembroke, Wales. He died in 1826. Relatives - son of Jacob Jones Esq, of Kilwendeage, County Pembroke, a descendant of Morgan, Jones and Trench.

Heb ddub, heb ddim



Jones

About the Author

Larry W Jones is a songwriter, having penned over 7,700 song lyrics. Published in 22 volumes of island themed, country, cowboy, western and bluegrass songs. The entire assemblage is the world's largest collection of lyrics written by an individual songwriter. As a wrangler on the "Great American Horse Drive", at age 68, he assisted in driving 800 half-wild horses 62 miles in two days, from Winter pasture grounds in far NW Colorado to the Big Gulch Ranch outside of Craig Colorado.

His book, "The Oldest Greenhorn", chronicles the adventures and perils in earning the "Gate-to-Gate" trophy belt buckle the hard way, on the hurricane deck of a fiery red quarterhorse that proved what the term "prancing horse" really means!



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3. The Boy With Green Thumbs and The Wild Tree Man
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